

THE North-China Herald

and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1911

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THE WEEK'S MAIL.

The German mail of November 2 arrived here on Sunday, the 3rd instant, per N.-D. L. S. Kleist.

The French mail of November 5 arrived here on Thursday, the 7th instant, per M. M. S. Australien.

The Canadian mail of November 15 and the mail from London (via Vancouver) of November 3 arrived here on Thursday, the 7th instant, per R.M.S. Montague.

The U. S. mail of November 15, ex T. K. K. S. Nippon Maru, arrived here on Thursday, the 7th instant, per N.-D. L. S. Roon.

The mail from London (via Siberia and Tairen) of November 22 arrived here on Friday, the 8th instant, per S. M. R. S. Kobe Maru.

The mail from London (via Siberia and Tairen) of November 18 arrived here on Tuesday, the 5th instant, per S. M. R. S. Saikio Maru.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygrometer		Thermometer in Shade.			
	A. M.	Attached Therm.	Direction.	Force	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	Latitude.
Nov.	30.37	54.0	calm	0	41.7	32.9	53.0	37.9	24
30.	30.30	53.6	mss	2	55.8	50.9	66.4	36.7	5
Dec.	30.15	56.0	calm	0	55.8	55.8	61.2	53.5	OMBR
1	30.37	55.6	nw	3	48.7	47.9	56.0	47.5	OM
2	30.29	55.2	n	1	49.6	48.8	55.4	48.6	o
3	30.17	54.7	sbyw	1	50.4	47.7	56.5	49.1	OM
4	30.23	54.9	sbyw	1	50.0	47.9	57.4	49.1	cm
b.	blue sky		l.	lightning			a.	snow	
c.	clouds		m.	misty (hazy)			t.	thunder	
f.	fog		o.	overcast (dull)			s.	calm.	
h.	hal		r.	rain					
Force from 1 to 15, estimated									

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

SHANGHAI.				
Thermometer in the open air in a shaded situation in the Settlement.				
1911.				
Fahr.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.		
Min.	Max.	in inches.		
Dec. 1	54.0	58.5	0.48	
2	48.5	55.2	—	
3	45.0	52.5	—	
4	44.5	54.8	0.03	
5	48.0	55.0	0.02	
6	38.4	46.8	0.03	
7	41.8	50.8	0.01	
1910.				
Fahr.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.		
Min.	Max.	in inches.		
Dec. 1	39.0	49.5	0.01	
2	32.5	39.5	—	
3	29.4	44.5	—	
4	29.4	44.5	—	
5	37.0	51.5	—	
6	48.0	49.8	0.02	
7	45.0	48.7	0.01	

BIRTHS.

FORSYTH.—On December 5, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. G. G. S. Forsyth, a son.

TUEBBEN.—On December 4, 1911, at 57 Range Road, Shanghai, the wife of Kneller E. Tuebben, of a son (stillborn).

SENNA.—On December 4, 1911, at No. 16 Chaufoong Road, to Mr. and Mrs. F. X. de Senna, a son.

MARRIAGE.

LECKIE—HAMILTON.—On November 28, 1911, at the British Consulate, and afterwards at the English Church Parsonage, Tairen (Daly) William Ewart, youngest son of the late Alexander Leckie, Glasgow, to Margaret Robertson Steven, eldest daughter of John Baillie Hamilton, of Kepstern, Kirkstall, Leeds, England.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM.—On December 6, 1911, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Miss Graham, Matron, Hanbury School, late of Melbourne.

LIDDELL.—On November 16, 1911, at 9 Roxburghe Mansions, Kensington Court, London, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Liddell, Shanghai.

The North-China Daily News

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The North-China Herald and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette.

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The North-China Herald

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, DEC. 9, 1911.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

UNUSUAL interest has attached to the discussion of the Japanese Budget for next year, which will be placed before the House of Representatives when it reassembles at the end of January. The knowledge that Japan cannot continue to add to her national expenditure at the same rate as in the past, inasmuch as her income has not been increasing *pro rata* with her expenditure, and that all her resources of revenue have been full exploited, has excited public curiosity to a high degree, and speculation as to the solution that the new Ministry would find has been not untinged with anxiety. This, however, was somewhat allayed by the declaration of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Yamamoto, that he would insist on a policy of rigid retrenchment. To clash with this excellent intention there were unfortunately the claims of the Ministers of War and of the Navy to satisfy, both of whom avowed that increased expenditure on naval armament and the expansion of the army were imperative. Other members of the Cabinet, while admitting that the items that the various departments proposed to insert in their budgets were all of urgent necessity, were of opinion that the country's finances must be framed in conformity with the national revenue. A point had been reached, it was felt, at which the Ministry was compelled to recognize that the country was unable to bear further taxation; while further national loans could, at best, only put off the settlement of the problem for a few years. Notwithstanding these cogent arguments, the Government Departments asked for increased votes for the next fiscal year. These the Finance Minister rigidly refused to entertain. Consequently a Cabinet crisis was threatened.

In this apparent deadlock, some examination of Japanese finances on broad lines as they stand to-day may be instructive and not uninteresting. Last year the turnover of Japan's foreign trade was Yen 930,000,000; while this year, up to the end of October, it had reached Yen 840,000,000. As compared with last year, the imports increased by

Yen 60,000,000, but the exports decreased by Yen 8,000,000 with a notable drop in the returns for the last three months of the year in prospect. This unfavourable balance of trade in any circumstances would not be encouraging and in a debtor nation it gave cause for grave anxiety. The development of the national wealth has accordingly become an impossibility until the country's finances are placed on a sound basis. According to the "*Tokio Asahi*" Japan's national debt stands at Yen 2,100,000,000, while local debts aggregate Yen 167,000,000. In illustration of the burden that lavish expenditure in the past has inflicted on the people, it is not necessary to go further than to state that the farmers, who number seventy per cent of the population, have to pay Yen 900,000,000 per annum, while the direct taxes alone average Yen 29.80 per family or Yen 5.32 per head per annum. In face of these figures, Mr. Yamamoto, realizing the imperative need of reform, has been strong enough to institute retrenchment in the face of strong opposition on the part of his colleagues in the Cabinet. He pointed out that there was no item from which increased revenue could be obtained, and that although there was certainly a surplus it could not be used owing to the increase of expenditure consequent upon the advance in the prices of commodities. Marquis Saionji, the Premier, supported the Finance Minister in his contention that there must be a reduction of the national expenditure and that at the same time, if administrative adjustments were carried out, the funds from this adjustment would be necessary for undertakings contemplated in 1913-4. Mr. Yamamoto's determination of purpose and the incontestable statistics with which he was armed, won the day and a Cabinet crisis was averted. The first increment programme introduced by the Minister of the Navy, comprised the building of seven battleships, four armoured cruisers, five second-class cruisers and a number of destroyers and torpedo-boats, at a cost of Yen 350,000,000 spread over seven consecutive fiscal years. Eventually the Cabinet decided to appropriate Yen 90,000,000 for the construction of three battleships in five consecutive years, the funds to be obtained by retrenchment in the administrative expenditure of the Navy. As to the remainder of the Budget, out of the sum of Yen 45,000,000 for which the Departments were asking, the Cabinet only allowed Yen

4,000,000, including Yen 2,000,000 for telephone expansion. This is exclusive of the special estimates, which will be brought before the Cabinet later.

Amongst the works thus postponed are improvements in the Shimonoseki Straits and in Kobe Harbour, the International Exhibition, further expansion of the Army and the construction of new Houses of Parliament. It is proposed to leave untouched the sum transferable to the sinking fund, so that the redemption of Yen 50,000,000 of the outstanding loans is to be effected annually as before. The result of the Cabinet's decision was to reassure financiers and business men and to cause widespread satisfaction. Clearly this retrenchment and administrative reform is the only policy possible to strengthen Japan's national finances and to maintain the credit of the Empire at home as well as abroad. In Mr. Yamamoto, Marquis Saionji has a Finance Minister of foresight and courage, and it is for the House of Representatives to support him in the sound policy to which he has registered his adherence, however unpopular that policy may be in military, naval and liberal political circles. Money may be saved in many departments by reducing the number of officials, while we might certainly expect to see some attempt to curtail the heavy subsidies granted to industrial concerns and shipping companies. Until hostilities in China have terminated, Japan must unhappily lose most of her trade with this country, which last year was the highest on record and was only exceeded by that of Great Britain. At the present juncture Japan can ill afford to lose anything, for, as is pointed out by the "*Tiji*", even if no fresh undertaking be started, there will be a deficit of Yen 10,000,000 in 1913. At the conclusion of the war with Russia, Japan might have initiated a policy of rigid economy, but the last Saionji Cabinet carried out the nationalization of the railways and pursued in all directions a policy that, while nominally liberal, was actually sheer extravagance. Although Japanese trade experienced a boom in the autumn of 1906 and in the spring of 1907, the inevitable reaction came and a financial crisis followed. The Katsura Ministry endeavoured to reorganize the finances of the country, but its policy was indeterminate, and there was no readjustment of taxation. Such has been in brief, the story of the accumulation of debt and extravagance which Japan has now to liquidate. Even before the arrival of the Saionji Cabinet, it was re-

cognized that the Government must look to the business men of the country to save it from the ruin with which the unbusiness-like methods of patrician Ministers of Finance had brought it face to face. That Japan will weather the storm in financial matters as she has done in military cannot be doubted, although the struggle must be one of considerably longer duration. The hopefulness of the outlook consists in this, that at last an opportunity to prove their ability has been given to the men who are capable of setting the country's finances on a stable basis and of nursing the financial power of the people. The day of retrenchment has been long deferred, but the nation will be grateful in the future, if it is not to-day, that a man of courage and prevision has at this juncture come to its aid.

APPEAL OF THE FAMINE AREA.

The appeal from the famine area of Central China is not only to the foreigners. It is one that the revolutionary leaders also should surely bear in mind when they debate among themselves whether they should further prosecute their republican ambitions or adopt the practical means of salvation even now open to them. News has just been received from Changteh, in north-western Hunan, of yet another disastrous flood in that prefecture. During November there were continual rains and these have caused the Yuan river, which flows into the Tungting Lake, to overflow its bank. Coming as it does at a time of year when such mishaps are totally unexpected, this new flood has caused wide-spread disaster, inasmuch as the dykes broken by the floods of last summer had not been rebuilt. As many people as could do so had returned to their homes. They looked to the buckwheat crop to carry them through the winter. But all the low-lying country is submerged, and the buckwheat is said in places to be ten feet under water. Meanwhile, since the outbreak round about Tsingkiangpu early in November, lawlessness has prevailed throughout the northern part of Kiangsu. A fortnight ago the Famine Relief Committee was in a position to begin relief works in this district, which would have provided for some thousands of farmers. But it is quite impossible to make a start while present conditions prevail, and the beginning of the work must depend upon the ability of the revolutionary leaders to spare a regiment for the policing of the

district. It is unutterably sad to think that the alleviation of much at present inevitable distress should be checked by causes which are surely preventable. To the destitution, already too well-known, in Northern Kiangsu is now added urgent need of survey and conservation works in Hunan. Assuredly we do not doubt the desire of the revolutionaries in field and council chamber to preserve order and thus to leave the way open for the work of relief. But while foreigners both in and out of China are striving to bring help into the famine areas, it may be permissible to remind the republican leaders that there is a way of securing order more excellent than can be found by many patrol regiments.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

'North-China Daily News'
Service.

BRITISH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

FIVE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

London, Dec. 1.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the keels of five new battleships are about to be laid down. The vessels will be armed with ten 13 in. guns, throwing 14,000 lb. weight of metal, compared with the Dreadnought's eight 12 in. guns throwing 6,800 lb. weight. They will also carry sixteen 6 in. guns to repel torpedo-boats.—*Reuter*.

A QUESTION OF EXPANSION.

London, Dec. 3.

According to telegrams from Berlin the influential conservative newspaper the "Post" expresses the opinion that Great Britain, not Germany, has reached the end of her tether in the matter of naval construction.

The paper questions whether Great Britain can carry out the principle of two keels to one, if Germany lays down four or five capital ships each year, without either enlisting foreigners or introducing conscription.—*Reuter*.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

London, Dec. 1.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons last night that the House would adjourn on December 15. He hoped to pass the Insurance, Finance and Naval Prize

Bills and also the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill before the adjournment. The House will re-assemble on February 13.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

PROTEST BY THE OPPOSITION.

London, Dec. 1.

In the House of Commons the report stage of part of the Insurance Bill has been concluded.

Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the Opposition, protested against this guillotining of the Bill, and pointed out that 470 Government amendments were left without any discussion. Such a situation was unprecedented in any Legislature and was only comparable to the eve of the French Revolution.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that his guillotining was very moderate as he was reluctant to copy the Unionist Government. Most of the amendments were purely amendments in drafting. If the Unionists did not accept what was supposed to be a non-contentious Bill, then they ought to oppose the third reading.

The Opposition walked out of the House, and the amendments were passed in silence.—*Reuter*.

REPORT STAGE CONCLUDED.

London, Dec. 5.

The House of Commons has concluded the report stage of the Insurance Bill. It rejected a Unionist amendment, proposing to graduate contributions according to wages, by 175 to 105 votes and a Liberal amendment to reduce the contribution made by members of the Territorial Forces, by 166 to 89 votes.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald to reduce the contributions made by workmen and employers by one penny per week. This was rejected by 188 to 156 votes. The Unionist members, Messrs. C. S. Goldman (Penryn and Falmouth) and H. W. Forster (Sevenoaks) supported Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the proposed reduction by one penny would convert an estimated surplus of £1,800,000 into a deficit of £1,200,000.—*Reuter*.

AN OPPOSITION AMENDMENT.

London, Dec. 6.

At the third reading of the Insurance Bill, Mr. H. W. Forster, Unionist member for Sevenoaks, will move the following Opposition amendment:—While approving the objects of National Assurance the House is of opinion that under this

Bill public funds and individual contributions will not be used to the best advantage to those most closely affected as the Bill has neither been adequately discussed by the House nor fully explained to the country, and as moulded in its present form it will be unequal in its operation, and that steps should be taken to enable the House to give the Bill further consideration next Session and to have the draft regulations published in the meantime.—*Reuter*.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

London, Dec. 7.

Mr. H. W. Forster, Unionist Member for Sevenoaks, in moving an amendment to the Insurance Bill, emphasized the point that he did not intend it to be a wrecking motion. It was a demand which the Government could accept without loss of prestige and with benefit to the measure.

Mr. Lloyd George described the amendment as a shifty method of moving for the destruction of the Bill. The regulations could not be prepared until the Bill should be in operation. Assuming that there would be mistakes, they would not be irreparable and reconsideration would only mean the reopening of old controversies and throwing away of months of labour.

A LABOUR COMPLAINT.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Labour Member for Leicester, said that the Bill was a class measure, such as would be more numerous in future. The choice at present lay between no legislation or re-legislation and the Bill was only partially satisfactory.

ATTITUDE OF THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out the awkward position of the Opposition. If they said "no" it implied that they opposed the principle of the Bill; if they said "yes," it implied that they approved the Bill as it stood. If the amendment were considered apart, the party would have an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons. The Opposition would vote for the amendment, but so far as he was concerned, he would take no part in any further division, leaving it to the Government's responsibility.

Mr. Forster's amendment was rejected by 320 votes to 223.

THE THIRD READING.

The Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons by 324 votes to twenty-one. The minority was mainly composed of Labour Members. Some Unionists voted for the

Bill while others walked out of the House.

The Nationalists and most of the Labour members voted with the Government in the division.

Mr. Forster, five dissentient Labour members and seven O'Brienites voted with the minority in the final division, the remainder being Unionists.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE.

Mr. Asquith in winding up the debate said that if the Bill was all that Mr. Bonar Law said it was, why had not the Opposition the courage to vote against it. Even Mr. Balfour never discovered that there was a half-way house between "Yes" and "No"; that was the new Tory programme. The Bill was the greatest scheme to benefit the people that he had ever seen. He had been a slow, but was now a convinced, convert.

PASSIVE RESISTERS.

The medical men of Manchester have decided to form a National Medical Union with the object of inducing doctors to decline to undertake duties under the Insurance Bill.

A domestic Servant Tax Resisters' Defence Association has been formed with Lady Desart as President. Members will be pledged not to pay or collect the tax under the insurance bill.—*Reuter*.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

London, Dec. 1.

At question time, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the effect, direct or indirect, of the action of Russia might take a very serious form in Persia. Russia had given assurances regarding the provisional character of the steps she was taking.

AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

Sir Edward Grey affirmed that he had no reflexion to make on the energy or good intentions of Mr. Morgan Shuster, American Treasurer-General to Persia, but his persistence in appointing British officials to posts in North Persia made things impossible in the present crisis. It made it urgent to find a solution at Teheran to avert the recurrence of incidents calculated to disturb the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which both parties earnestly desired to retain unimpaired. The Government was giving serious attention to the matter as to how a solution could best be secured, and was holding a consultation with Russia.—*Reuter*.

PERSIAN POLITICS.

CHANGE OF MINISTERS.

London, Dec. 1.

Teheran telegrams state that after a stormy sitting the Mejliss (or National Council) approved the new Cabinet.

Samian-es-Sultaneh is appointed Premier and Vosuj-ed-Dowleh Foreign Minister.—*Reuter*.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

DISCUSSION OF THE ULTIMATUM.

London, Dec. 1.

Telegrams from Teheran state that the Mejliss, in a secret session, has considering the Russian ultimatum. Members who have been interviewed declare that the Mejliss is opposed to the acceptance of the Russian conditions, and say that Persia will not be frightened into abandoning her sovereign rights.

The Government last evening requested an extension of the time limit stipulated by Russia for Persia to comply with her ultimatum, but Russia has refused to do so.—*Reuter*.

MR. SHUSTER'S LETTER.

London, Dec. 2.

Telegrams from Teheran state that Mr. Morgan Shuster, American Treasurer-General to Persia, and the Persian Government alike repudiate the translation and dissemination of Mr. Shuster's letter to "The Times."

The newspaper "Civilization," published at Teheran, acknowledges the translation and the broadcast distribution of the letter in Persia.

A DARING STEP BY PERSIA.

The Mejliss has refused to accede to the Russian demands although Sir Edward Grey telegraphed urgently advising Persia to comply. The Russian troops at Resht have been ordered to advance to Teheran.—*Reuter*.

ADVANCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

London, Nov. 4.

Telegrams from Teheran state that 2,000 Russian troops have arrived at a point thirty miles south of Resht, 200 at Kasvin, where they disarmed the local Persian militia, and twenty-five at Teheran, where they have reinforced the Legation Guard.—*Reuter*.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

London, Dec. 5.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. F. D. Acland, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that Great Britain had been

informed of the contents of the Russian ultimatum before it was sent, but as the events which occasioned its despatch primarily concerned Russia, the consent of Great Britain to it was not required. In view, however, of Mr. Morgan Shuster's action, Great Britain was unable to object to the demand respecting him and the appointment of foreign officers in Persia.

Replying to a further question Mr. Acland stated that Great Britain had made representations to Russia on the subject of her demand for an indemnity from Persia.

AN APPEAL FROM THE PORTE.

It is reported that the Porte has appealed to the Powers urging them to respect the independence of Persia.

THE PERSIAN PROTEST.

Telegrams from Teheran state that the Mejliss has sent telegrams appealing specially to the British House of Commons, to the Duma and generally to the Parliaments of the world in connexion with the Russian action in Persia.

Women are most active in promoting demonstrations, processions and harangues to the crowds outside the mosques and in the public squares, and they are smashing the windows. In order to enforce a Russian boycott the Persian Women's Society has telegraphed to the Suffragists Committee in London asking for the help of English women.—*Reuter.*

ANXIETY OF THE PORTE.

London, Dec. 5.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that Bulgarian revolutionaries have blown up a mosque in the town of Ishtib in Macedonia, with dynamite. Twelve persons were killed and thirteen injured.

The Porte, in a circular communication to the Powers, draws attention to the outrages in Macedonia and the renewed activity of Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary organizations.—*Reuter.*

A PERSIAN ULTIMATUM.

London, Dec. 6.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Teheran reports that on Monday Persia presented an ultimatum to Russia demanding that her troops should not proceed beyond Kazvin and that the further reinforcements be countermanded. Unless these terms are acceded to within thirty hours, Persia will take the offensive.—*Reuter.*

THE PORTE'S PROTESTS.

London, Dec. 6.

Telegrams from Constantinople confirm the report that the Porte has circularized the Powers respecting the independence of Persia and the outrages in Macedonia and calling attention to the grave consequences that may be expected. The Porte hopes that a solution may be found which will safeguard Persian national independence.—*Reuter.*

EXPLANATION TO THE PORTE.

London, Dec. 7.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that the Russian Ambassador has assured the Porte that Russia has no ulterior designs in Persia and that the troops will be withdrawn immediately the ultimatum is complied with.

Telegrams from Teheran state that official despatches from the provinces show that the people are determined to resist the Russian advance.—*Reuter.*

ITALY AND TURKEY.

EXTENSION OF OPERATIONS.

London, Nov. 30.

Telegrams from Perim state that Italian men-of-war have bombarded Mocha, in Yemen, and Sheikh Said on the Gulf of Aden.—*Reuter.*

Dec. 1.

Italy affirms that the bombardment of Mocha is due to the Turks having collected and organized a force for a raid on the Erythrean coast.—*Reuter.*

ITALIANS CRUCIFIED.

London, Dec. 1.

Telegrams from Tripoli state that intense indignation is felt at the discovery in a mosque near Henni of the bodies of seventeen Bersaglieri, horribly mutilated. Several had been crucified, while others had been burned alive.—*Reuter.*

FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

London, Dec. 3.

The Italians at Tripoli have driven off a considerable force of Turkish regulars and Arabs at the point of the bayonet. The artillery shelled the fugitives. The Italian casualties were eight men killed and seventeen wounded, while the Turkish losses were heavy.—*Reuter.*

ENGAGEMENT AT DERNA.

London, Dec. 4.

A force of 1,000 Turks and Arabs have made an attack upon Derna, but have been repulsed by the Italian artillery.

BOMBARDMENTS IN YEMEN.

Telegrams from Perim state that during the bombardment of Mocha one person was killed and another was injured. Two dhows were sunk and a few huts burned. The Italian cruiser then sunk twelve dhows.

Yoktul has been bombarded and also Dubab, where there are 1,250 Turks with five guns.

The casualties at Sheikh Said were three soldiers slightly wounded.—*Reuter.*

NIGHT ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, Dec. 6.

The Turks made a night attack on Fort Benghazi on December 3 and surprised the garrison. A number of Arabs who crowded into the gateway were killed instantly. The enemy was repulsed with severe loss. The Italian casualties were three men killed and five wounded.

A fresh night attack was made on December 4, but it was repulsed with heavy loss.—*Reuter.*

AN ITALIAN VICTORY.

London, Dec. 6.

Telegrams from Rome state that the Italians report that a general advance was made yesterday when they captured the enemy's main position at Ainzara, eight guns, ammunition, all the provisions and camp equipment. The enemy is in full retreat to the south westward. The Italian casualties do not exceed one hundred, but the enemy had several hundred killed alone.

The despatch declares that this victory ends the period of the warfare proper, as henceforth there will only be guerilla operations. Tripoli and the oasis are freed from Turks, who are definitely cut off from the sea and their re-victualing bases.—*Reuter.*

FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, Dec. 7.

Telegrams from Rome state that, following upon the victory of Monday, the Italians, after a reconnaissance by aeroplane, cleared out the Arabs from the neighbourhood of Ainzara and engaged 3,000 Turks and Arabs some five miles from Ainzara. But upon the artillery coming up, the Turks fled, leaving much ammunition, grain and other stores.—*Reuter.*

TRADE DISPUTES IN GERMANY.

A GREAT LOCK-OUT.

London, Dec. 1.

Telegrams from Berlin state that a lock-out of 70,000 metal-workers has begun, the men having rejected the terms of settlement agreed upon by their Union delegates and the employers.—*Reuter.*

Dec. 7.

The Berlin metal-workers lock-out is ended, the men resolving to discontinue the strike.—*Reuter*

THE NEW CARDINALS.

A SCENE OF MAGNIFICENCE.

London, Dec. 1.

Telegrams from Rome state that there was a scene of great magnificence when, before a distinguished audience, the Pope conferred the red hat upon fourteen new cardinals including his Eminence Francis Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster.—*Reuter*.

THE FINCHLEY MURDER.

London, Nov. 30.

The man who murdered the ex-showman, "Lord" George Sanger, at his residence at Finchley, has committed suicide on a railway near Highgate. He was decapitated by a train.—*Reuter*.

YACHT RACING.

A DISAPPOINTING DECISION.

London, Dec. 1.

It is announced from Cowes that the German Emperor has decided to hold no Dover to Heligoland yacht race in 1912.—*Reuter*.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE "DAVIS" CUP.

London, Nov. 30.

Mr. Rice replaces Mr. Lycett in the Australian four to play against the United States in the "Davis" Cup Lawn Tennis competition to be held on December 29 and 30, and January 1.—*Reuter*.

* * Messrs N E. Brookes, Heath, Rice and Dunlop will now represent Australia.—*Ed.*

ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. v. QUEENSLAND.

London, Dec. 1.

The match between the M. C. C. and Queensland was begun to-day. The weather was hot and there was a small attendance. Queensland batted first on a rather fast wicket, and were dismissed for a total of 290 runs. Hartigan scored fifty-nine by vigorous, but lucky, cricket, and Jennings contributed ninety-one runs, which included fourteen 4's. The feature of his innings, which occupied 132 minutes, was his perfect timing of the ball.

At the close of the day's play the English team had scored sixty-two runs for the loss of two wickets.—*Reuter*.

Dec. 2.

When play was resumed on the second day, there was a hot sun, tempered by a breeze, and there were 7,000 spectators present. The wicket was in perfect condition. The English team was eventually dismissed for a total of 275 runs, to which P. H. Mead (Hants) contributed 79 and Wilfred Rhodes (Yorks.) 64, not out. Entering upon their second innings with a lead of 15 runs, Queensland had scored 65 for the loss of two wickets when play ceased for the day.—*Reuter*.

Dec. 4.

When play was resumed on the third day the weather was warm and the sky overcast, while there was only a small attendance of spectators. A terrific thunderstorm on Saturday night was followed by a tropical downpour which made the wicket tricky.

Queensland resumed their innings, in which they had lost two wickets for 65 runs. They were dismissed for a total of 124, Mr. F. R. Foster taking six wickets for 31 runs and Barnes four for 49.

The M. C. C. on going in, scored 140 runs for the loss of three wickets; Mead contributed 54, and was not out.—*Reuter*.

AN ACCIDENT TO HITCH.

London, Dec. 3.

A telegram from Brisbane states that J. W. Hitch (Surrey), of the M. C. C. team, is confined to his bed, suffering from a severe strain of the groin. He will not be able to play again until the match between the M. C. C. and An Eleven of Australia, which will begin on the 8th instant, at Brisbane.—*Reuter*.

M.C.C. v. A TOOWOOMBA XII.

London, Dec. 6.

The match between the Marylebone Team and Twelve of Toowoomba was begun at Toowoomba to-day in warm weather, tempered by a pleasant breeze. The wicket was easy, and there was a fairly large attendance. The English team batted first, and having scored 340 runs for the loss of six wickets, declared their innings at an end. F. E. Woolley (Kent) scored 99 runs by free cricket and hit four sixes and ten fours. S. P. Kinneir (Warwickshire) also played free cricket for a score of 80 runs, but gave three chances. Iremonger (Notts.) made fifty runs and carried out his bat. When play ceased for the day, the Australian team had lost six wickets for a score of 45 runs.

Dec. 7.

When this match was continued the weather was warm and the wicket a good one. The attendance, however, was small. Toowoomba scored ninety-six runs for eleven wickets. Douglas took five wickets for thirty runs and Rhodes four for forty-eight. Toowoomba followed on and made 110, to which Jones contributed fifty-four. F. R. Foster took four wickets for eighteen.—*Reuter*.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM GRANTHAM, KT.

London, Dec. 1.

The death, from pneumonia, is announced of the Hon. Mr. Justice Grantham.—*Reuter*.

* * The late Sir William Grantham had been a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice since 1886. He was born in 1835 and was educated at King's College School. He became a barrister at the Inner Temple in 1863 and took silk in 1877. He was a Bencher of the Inner Temple and Chairman of the East Surrey Quarter Sessions. From 1874-85 he represented E. Surrey in Parliament, and Croydon in 1885-6. The late Mr. Justice Grantham will be remembered for the part he took in an Election Petition case after the last General Election.—*Ed.*

SIR HENRY SARBEN.

London, Dec. 3.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Sarben.—*Reuter*.

CANON TEIGNMOUTH SHORE.

London, Dec. 4.

The death of Canon Teignmouth Shore is announced.—*Reuter*.

* * The Rev. Canon Teignmouth Shore, M.A., Canon of Worcester since 1891, was Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria from 1878 to 1881, and a Chaplain-in-Ordinary to King Edward VII and to King George V. He was born in Dublin on December 28, 1841, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin and Oxford University. He was a gold medallist for oratory and for English composition. He was religious instructor to the daughters of King Edward; and received several decorations including the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; the Alice Order of Hesse from the Grand Duke; and Knighthood of the Royal Order of the Crown of Prussia, conferred by the German Emperor. He wrote some notable religious books.—*Ed.*

ASSASSINATIONS IN PERSIA.

London, Dec. 1.

Telegrams from Teheran state that Ala-ed-Dowleh, the ex-governor of Fars, who is suspected of intriguing for the return of the ex-Shah, has been assassinated. Seven shots were fired at him.

Dec. 3.

Hadjji Mohamad Tagi, a reactionary, was assassinated yesterday morning.

It is reported that Prince Firman Firma has been assassinated at Kazvin.—*Reuter*.

Masir-ed-Dowleh, the former opponent of constitutional government, has been assassinated.

THE KING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

The Medina with King George and Queen Mary on board arrived at Bombay at 9.38 this morning. They were received with an Imperial salute.

The King will land at four o'clock this afternoon.—*Reuter*.

THE VISIT TO THE CITY.

Dec. 3.

When the Medina arrived there was beautiful sunshine and the harbour was alive with decorated craft. The enthusiasm displayed was most memorable. The Viceroy, Viscount Hardinge, and other officials welcomed their Majesties, who landed in the afternoon, proceeded through vast crowds along brilliantly decorated streets, made the circle of the city and then returned to the Medina.—*Reuter*.

SUNDAY AT BOMBAY.

London, Dec. 4.

Telegrams from Bombay states that their Majesties the King and Queen landed yesterday and lunched at Government House.

In the evening they attended divine service at the Cathedral.

FIRE IN THE CORONATION CAMP.

Telegrams from Delhi state that a fire has occurred at the Coronation camp, due to the fusing of an electric wire.

The fire ruined the camp of Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, destroying five main reception and dining-room tents.

A quantity of silver and tapestry was destroyed by the fire. The Lieutenant-Governor's private tents were hurriedly struck and were barely saved.—*Reuter*.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Their Majesties the King and Queen were received with joyful greetings at the children's fête in the Exhibition stadium where 25,000 children of all castes and creeds were assembled. The children wore gorgeous costumes, and on the entry of their Majesties they

cheered and waved flags for some minutes. The juveniles then sang the National Anthem in four languages, and to English and Indian music. When this was concluded a native dance was performed.

Their Majesties went on a tour of inspection of the exhibition. The children were in a state of indescribable excitement and enthusiasm.—*Reuter*.

ELEPHANTA ISLAND VISITED.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary yesterday paid a visit to Elephanta Island. They left at 10.45 a.m. to-day for Delhi.—*Reuter*.

Elephanta Island is in the harbour of Bombay. It has remarkable cave temples, in one of which is a colossal three-faced bust representing Siva in his threefold character of Creator, Preserver and Destroyer. The great temple-cave is still used on Sivaite festivals, and specially by the Baniya caste.—*Ed.*

KING'S TENT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Later.

A telegram from Delhi states that during a full rehearsal of the State entry, smoke was seen to be ascending from the fort. This proved to be a fire that absolutely destroyed the magnificent tent in which the King was to receive the Indian Princes. It is impossible to replace this tent.

A great sensation was caused by the fire, and it is probable that it will upset the elaborate programme arranged. The cause of the fire is not known.—*Reuter*.

A PUBLIC AUDIENCE.

Later.

Owing to the fire the Viceroy has decided to hold the reception of ruling chiefs under the arches of Shah Jehans, this Court of public audience resulting in a great addition to the dignity and picturesqueness of the initial ceremony of the Durbar.—*Reuter*.

ATTITUDE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Dec. 7.

It is considered certain that the House of Lords will reject the Naval Prize Bill, which involves the principles of the Declaration of London.—*Reuter*.

DYNAMITING IN THE UNITED STATES.

CONFESSIONS OF TWO BROTHERS.

London, Dec. 1.

Telegrams from Los Angeles state James McNamara has pleaded guilty to the murder of one of the

twenty-one victims in the disaster when the "Los Angeles Times" office was blown up by dynamite in October, 1910.

A brother of John McNamara pleaded guilty to destroying the Llewellyn ironworks.

The Court deferred passing sentence.—*Reuter*.

Dec. 3.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labour, says that he is astonished at the confessions of the McNamara brothers, and that they had imposed upon the credulity of the working-men who collected thousands of dollars for their defence.—*Reuter*.

ALLEGED GIGANTIC CONSPIRACY.

London, Dec. 5.

The confessions of the brothers James McNamara and John McNamara have produced an immense sensation throughout the United States of America. The prosecuting counsel declares that the Federal State authorities are co-operating in an effort to uncover the most gigantic conspiracy ever conceived in the United States. He asserts that Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, must have been cognizant of the McNamaras' guilt before they confessed.

The Federal Grand Jury has started its investigations at Indianapolis, which is apparently the headquarters of the McNamara gang, with the view of discovering on whom the real responsibility is to be laid. The Labour Unions throughout the country are meanwhile disavowing the McNamaras and demanding that the death sentence be passed.

MCNAMARA BROTHERS SENTENCED.

Dec. 6.

James McNamara, who pleaded guilty on December 1 to the murder of one of twenty-one victims in the disaster when the "Los Angeles Times" office was blown up by dynamite in October, 1910, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

John McNamara, who pleaded guilty to destroying the Llewellyn Ironworks, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.—*Reuter*.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

London, Dec. 1.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Minister of the Interior, M. Kokovtsov, has categorically refused to allow medica-

and charitable societies to aid in the work of famine relief independently of the Red Cross and Zemstvo organizations.—*Reuter*.

HOME POLITICS.

THE FRONT OPPOSITION BENCH.

London, Dec. 3.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, Leader of the Opposition, has invited Mr. F. E. Smith to a seat on the front Opposition bench.—*Reuter*.

AN INTERESTING FORECAST.

London, Dec. 3.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that the House of Lords will pass the Insurance Bill without amendments, thus declining to take responsibility for its details, while accepting the principle. It will reject the Naval Prize Bill embodying the principles of the Declaration of London on the ground that a measure of such vital importance to the Empire cannot be rushed into law at the end of a session.—*Reuter*.

A VIGOROUS SPEECH.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE GOVERNMENT

London, Dec. 2.

Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain were the chief speakers at the Unionist demonstration held at Derby.

Lord Lansdowne said that with the Constitution broken up, public money scattered lavishly, with the most numerous and most arrogant bureaucracy ever known, the Government was starting on a frenzied career of revolutionary legislation. Unionists were determined to preserve the union with Ireland, and to re-establish the Constitution.—*Reuter*.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPLANATIONS.

Telegrams from Berlin state that the official "North German Gazette," which has hitherto been silent on the subject of Sir Edward Grey's speech, states to-day that it prefers to await the supplementary explanations to be given at the next Reichstag debate on the agreement before commenting upon Sir Edward Grey's attempt to justify the British doubts in German assurances and intentions regarding Morocco.—*Reuter*.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S REPLY.

London, Dec. 6.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor, has made a long and temperate statement in the Reichstag in reply to Sir Edward Grey's speech. He said that Germany's action was prompted by the Anglo-French disposition to settle the Morocco question by themselves. If this occasioned the British warlike preparations, Germany was not responsible. He gladly shared Sir Edward Grey's hope that better relations between Great Britain and Germany might be brought about, but this was only attainable if the British policy showed some positive evidence of goodwill.

A QUESTION NOT A QUESTION.

The Chancellor added that until Mr. Lloyd George's speech, Germany would willingly have given any explanations of its Moroccan policy that it was asked for, but the remarks of the British Government were not interpreted as a question. While he sincerely desired that there should be amicable relations between the two countries, yet this could only be attained through Great Britain's recognition of Germany's position in the world and her legitimate aspirations. Other nations must reckon with the forward development of Germany, who would continue to work in the peaceful spirit of the last forty years by keeping itself strong.—*Reuter*.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

London, Dec. 7.

The German press, commenting upon Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, dwells upon the necessity for a business arrangement with England, especially in colonial matters, as the forerunner of a naval understanding. Some suggest the advisability of arresting naval expansion and strengthening the army instead.—*Reuter*.

THE NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S COMMENTS.

London, Dec. 3.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Portsmouth, said that he was glad that the new Board of Admiralty was going to have a War Staff. When it was created he would sit still about the Navy. The drastic changes at the Admiralty, he said, were all due to the crisis between Great Britain and Germany.—*Reuter*.

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

OFFICIAL DIFFERENCES.

London, Dec. 3.

The retirement of General von Hoetzendorf, Chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff, has caused a sensation in Vienna. It is ascribed to differences between Count von Aerenthal, the Foreign Minister, and General von Hoetzendorf, because the latter insists upon extensive military measures on the Italian frontier in view of the war in Tripoli.—*Reuter*.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

London, Dec. 1.

The railway companies have agreed to discuss the Commission's finding with the railwaymen and to endeavour to arrange a settlement.—*Reuter*.

A BERLIN RUMOUR.

SCOPE FOR THE SOCIALISTS.

London, Dec. 2.

It is rumoured in Berlin that the Reichstag will be asked to vote £18,000,000 for the Navy, the expenditure to be spread over a period of six years.—*Reuter*.

MARQUIS OF WATERFORD DROWNED.

London, Dec. 3.

The Marquis of Waterford has been found drowned in the river Clodiagh, near his residence at Curraghmore.

The Marquis of Waterford had been hunting yesterday and on his return paid his customary visit to the kennels before dinner and then disappeared. After a search lasting all night, he was found the next day in the swollen river between the kennels and the house. The night had been very dark.

At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. His father and his great-grandfather both died violent deaths as the result of accidents in the hunting field.—*Reuter*.

* The sixth Marquis of Waterford, Henry de la Poer Beresford, K.P., J.P., D.L., was born in 1875, and he married in 1897 Lady Beatrix Fitzmaurice, youngest daughter of the fifth Marquis of Lansdowne. He served in the Royal Horse Guards, the Worcestershire Regiment and was Lieut.-Colonel of the South of Ireland Yeomanry. He is succeeded in the title by the Earl of Tyron.—*Ed.*

THE LATE JUSTICE GRANTHAM.

TRIBUTES FROM BENCH AND BAR.

London, Dec. 1.

In the Court of King's Bench, Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, with obvious emotion, paid a high tribute to the late Mr. Justice Grantham's great courage and energy. He said that his splendid qualities were sometimes obscured by his strong opinions.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney General, on behalf of the Bar, paid a most generous tribute to the sincerity, honesty and lovable temperament of the deceased Judge.—*Reuter.*

WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

MATCH ARRANGED.

London, Dec. 3.

At Kansas City a match for the world's wrestling championship under catch-as-catch-can rules has been arranged to take place on December 27 between Alec Munro of England and Gotch of America. A purse of \$10,000 will be put up.—*Reuter.*

A HUNTING ACCIDENT.

London, Dec. 3.

Sir Randolph L. Baker, Unionist Member of Parliament for North Dorset, was thrown from his horse and kicked while hunting. He suffered a slight concussion of the brain.—*Reuter.*

DISORDER IN HONGKONG.

DRASTIC MEASURES.

The Governor of Hongkong on November 29 proclaimed the colony to be subject to the provisions of sections 7 to 14 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance 1886.

Section 7 provides that whenever and wherever the peace is being broken the Governor, Colonial Secretary or any Justice of the Peace may call upon all bystanders and persons in the vicinity to give their aid in preserving the peace, and in apprehending persons breaking the peace, and every person without lawful excuse refusing or omitting to give such aid is liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a penalty not exceeding \$50. The succeeding sections relate to penalties for riotous assembly, for carrying arms, and for combinations to stop trade. Justices of the Peace may search houses for arms and they have power with or without assistance to enter houses and to arrest any person who may be suspected of being engaged on any unlawful purpose. The Ordinance authorizes

whipping in place of or in addition to the other prescribed penalties.

TROOPS PATROL THE STREETS.

The authorities are taking active measures to prevent a recurrence of the recent disturbances in the Colony, and the streets are patrolled by four companies of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. The men were armed with rifles, with fixed bayonets, and a number of rounds of ammunition. A number of troops also patrolled the thoroughfares in Kowloon. The patrols have been hooted repeatedly and two soldiers have been injured by stones thrown at them.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTBURSTS.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

London, Dec. 4.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, who was sentenced recently at Bow Street Police Court to a month's imprisonment for striking a constable and resisting arrest, has been released on bail pending a trial to decide the legality of her conviction.—*Reuter.*

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

DEMAND FOR AN INQUIRY.

London, Dec. 3.

Telegrams from Brussels state that the Socialist leader M. Vandervelde, has introduced a Bill into the Chamber of Deputies providing for a Parliamentary inquiry into the enforcement of reforms in the Congo.

M. Vandervelde published a statement formidably indicting the method of carrying out reforms. He declares that the laws are laxly administered and that irregularities on the part of the Catholic missions including the flogging of natives and the manufacture of liquor, are not punished.—*Reuter.*

THE CHINESE NAVY.

OFFICERS' TRAINING SHIP.

London, Dec. 4.

The Chinese officers' training cruiser Yingswei, which has been built at Barrow and has been specially equipped with machinery and armament of a most varied nature, has completed her trials in the most successful manner. She attained a speed of 21½ knots.—*Reuter.*

A NEW JUDGE.

SCOTTISH BY-ELECTIONS.

London, Dec. 5.

Mr. W. Hunter, K.C., M.P., Solicitor-General for Scotland since 1910, has been appointed to a Scotch Judgeship. He will be

succeeded in the office of Solicitor-General by Mr. A. M. Anderson, K.C., M.P.

These appointments will necessitate two by-elections, Mr. Hunter being Liberal member for the Govan Division of Lanarkshire, and Mr. Anderson Liberal member for North Ayrshire.—*Reuter.*

CURRENCY QUESTION.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

London, Dec. 5.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed a Committee to consider the questions of a distinctive silver coinage for West African Colonies and Protectorates, and the regulation of currency generally. The chairman will be Lord Emmott.—*Reuter.*

WRECKED OFF SOCOTRA.

PLUNDERING BY NATIVES.

London, Dec. 5.

Lloyd's agent at Aden telegraphs that the crew left the Austrian Lloyd str. Kuala, which went ashore off Socotra on her way from Dundee to Singapore. Everything that could be removed has been plundered, and only the hull of the vessel remains.—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

London, Dec. 6.

Speaking at Plymouth last night Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Persia was in the throes of a severe crisis and that it was occupying the attention of the Government whose views would be fully explained next week.

The settlement of the Franco-German differences in Morocco should have a beneficial influence on Anglo-German relations. If the Morocco depression was passing, the diplomatic barometer should rise.

A TRIBUTE TO THE OPPOSITION.

He paid a tribute to the attitude of the Conservatives in excluding foreign affairs from party politics, and said that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs was bound to be hampered in maintaining the interests of the country abroad if he were subjected to constant attacks home.—*Reuter.*

(Continued on Page 676.)

MR. CHURCHILL AT THE ADMIRALTY.

Dec. 2.

THE appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty appears to be regarded at Home, both by the Press, whether Ministerial or Opposition, and by the general public, with genuine satisfaction. This is the more remarkable because those who frequently find themselves at variance with Mr. Churchill politically, might have pointed to certain incidents in his brief career as Home Secretary as indications of some want of ability in dealing with a difficult situation. The responsibilities of the two posts are, it need hardly be said, dissimilar in character. But the welcome significance of Mr. Churchill's cordial reception is the evidence it affords that the well-being of the Navy is now, as in the past, regarded as a national and Imperial, rather than a party question. And in expressing the view that Mr. Churchill should be given a fair chance and all legitimate encouragement, the Press, it may be said, is acting as the spokesman of a service whose ideals are duty and silence. Efficiency, first and last, is what the nation requires of the navy. And in so far as Mr. Churchill's efforts are directed towards efficiency he will find and desire no keener supporters than the men of the fleet. At present, of course, no details are available as to the policy of the new First Lord. But indications are not wanting that it will be a practical policy, and that changes are contemplated in a direction in which they have for some time past been generally deemed advisable. This, indeed, was demonstrated in the recent debate on the subject of official changes in the Board of Admiralty. "Having regard to the great changes necessary at the beginning of the year," said Mr. Churchill "I decided that it was better that the changes (in the personnel of the Board) should occur now, so as to give the new men a free hand to decide issues which otherwise would have been stereotyped and over which they would have had little effective control."

The change of chief importance in the personnel of the Board is, of course, the retirement of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson from the position of First Sea Lord, and the appointment in his stead of Admiral Sir William May. That change will come at a convenient time for the reorganization of control of the fleet by the creation of a Naval

War Staff. While it may be assumed that there is no intention of weakening the position of the First Sea Lord, it is certainly desirable to lessen the amount of work that at present falls to the lot of that official and his colleagues. A move in the direction of a Naval War Staff has been in progress ever since Lord Fisher became First Sea Lord. First the admirals at sea were given staffs; then important extensions were made in the Naval Intelligence Department; next the Naval War College, established at Portsmouth on its removal from Greenwich, was considerably developed; and lastly, the experiment was made of a war council at the Admiralty. Three years ago, a Cabinet Committee which investigated the condition of the navy stated that its members looked forward with confidence to the further development of a Naval War Staff from which the naval members of the Board and the flag officers and their staffs at sea might be expected to derive common benefit. In those words is summed up the purpose of the step which appears to be contemplated by Mr. Churchill. It is one that has been taken by all other great naval Powers; and while the position of Great Britain is peculiar in this respect, and no foreign war staff can therefore be taken as a model, the consideration of Imperial as distinct from national defence renders some such organization specially desirable. As the central brain of the fleets at sea, and an extension of the First Sea Lord's preparations at Home, it will form moreover a connecting link with the General Staff of the Army which should tend to unity of action among the naval and military forces of the Empire.

Even before any definite pronouncement has been made, the scheme has, unfortunately, aroused suspicion in Germany. It is unnecessary now to repeat the arguments brought forward in the House of Commons to refute malicious forecasts as to the hostile intentions of Great Britain. The purpose of the British navy is emphatically defence not defiance, and defence in the case of the British Empire necessarily involves the defence of the trade routes by which the scattered sections of that empire are linked together. In that task a Naval War Staff may find work enough and to spare, without planning hostile action against any other Power. The determination of Canada and Australia to establish fleets of their own has, in a sense, imposed fresh responsibilities upon

the Mother Country. Those fleets, as they develop, must be welded into a united whole, with unity of ideas and a comprehensive scheme of operations. The defence of the North Sea, of the Atlantic, of the Mediterranean, and of the British position in the Far East is a complicated matter, whether it be considered merely as a problem of distribution of the forces already available, or of a possible increase of those forces. In respect of the latter, neither Mr. Churchill nor a War Staff is likely to leave the Far East out of consideration. For there are other reasons, in addition to those suggested by the present crisis, why the strengthening of the British fleet in Far Eastern waters should not long be delayed. Precisely the same remark might be applied to the Mediterranean where the rapid rise of the Austro-Hungarian navy, and the possibility of the permanent establishment of a German fleet using Austrian ports, introduce a new factor into the situation. While these developments may be commended to the attention of the First Lord and of the War Staff which the navy and the nation are awaiting, it cannot be fairly suggested that they exceed the obvious requirements of the situation or that the scheme of naval organization as at present foreshadowed is hostile or provocative in intent.

THE FALL OF NANKING.

Dec. 4.

SUCH hopes of peace as were built upon the capture of Hanyang will have received a sharp set-back by the fall of Nanking. There is still some uncertainty as to the exact state of affairs on the Pukou side, where there is said to have been an encounter between the revolutionaries and some Imperial troops newly arrived from the North, although a later telegram affirms that Pukou has been evacuated by the Imperialists. But the probabilities would seem to be that at least a considerable portion of the troops hitherto held in check at Nanking will be available for Hupeh. That there has been a disposition to treat at Wuchang, on both sides, is beyond question. General Li was much disheartened by the capture of Hanyang and there was good reason to believe that the troops among whom the revolt began, two weary months ago, were not averse from the idea of compromise. That a three days' truce has been declared is all to the good, and local feeling in Hankow is said to be more

hopeful than formerly. Yet with the *fait accompli* of last week's successes to put new heart into them, the Southern leaders cannot be blamed if they continue to stand out against the dulcet cajoleries of Peking. Northwards of the river the Imperialist cause is strong. If the Shansi revolutionaries cannot actually be overcome, it should at least be possible to bottle them up behind the mountain passes. The moral effect of Shantung's penitence is a great asset. And so long as the army of occupation in Hanyang remains loyal, it will probably be a long day before that citadel falls again to the revolutionaries. But below the Yangtze the republicans hold undisputed sway. The fact of dissension between the Hunan and Hupeh troops is another argument, were it needed, of the unsuitability of republican principles for China, but it does not necessarily tell in favour of Peking. Want of money is the weakest point in the revolutionary position, and in the end money, or the need of it, will be the prime factor in the restoration of peace. Yet, for the time being, it must be admitted that the Imperialists, from their own point of view, have made ill use of the recapture of Hanyang. With the first dawn of returning success there was a notable change in the utterances of Peking. The exact terms of the compromise evolved by Yuan Shih-kai are not known. But there would seem to have been some excuse for the revolutionary fears that the capital is still unconscious of the true temper of the country and that compromise now might merely mean the perpetuation of the old gang. If that surmise be correct, the Imperialist party has none to thank but itself for the obduracy of its opponents. We believe that it would be better for China, now and in the long run, to retain the child Emperor on the throne, but only under such safeguards as would for ever prevent any renewal of intrusion in the affairs of State by petticoat and eunuch and Manchu patrician influence. There is no question but that Yuan Shih-kai realizes the determination of Central and South China to be rid of this malign power behind the throne, and that he is prepared to make the utmost concessions to gain peace. But unless he can satisfy the revolutionaries of his power and will to fulfil his pledges, there would seem to be nothing but to resign ourselves to long weeks, it may be months, of wasting warfare, want, anarchy and pillaging. It is a truism that none can tell what to-morrow will bring forth in

China. Even now the way may be being paved for a settlement. We should be glad indeed to see our forebodings unfulfilled. But the outlook is dark.

A REVOLUTION AND A STRIKE.

Dec. 4.

DIFFERENT people, reflecting on conditions of chaos and strife from essentially different points of view, although beginning with the same hypotheses, naturally come to varying conclusions. But a dispassionate consideration should be possible to those who are not directly connected with, although affected by, any cause of national or industrial strife. It may be permissible, therefore, to discuss briefly two inherent causes of our present trade depression in China and of the prevailing sense of uncertainty, namely the revolution in China and the late railway strike in England. Slight as may be the outward connexion of these two momentous events, we find similarity in them, if not a common root. Like causes have like effects. Both are results of the spread of education and of the eaglet-like desire to stretch the wings, to try the strength and to throw off a bondage that at one time was tolerated almost unnoticed, but now has become irksome. But the eaglet is often glad of the strong supporting wings of the parent bird that come to its aid. After the passing of the Reform Act of 1867, which enfranchised unskilled as well as skilled labour, Walter Bagehot wrote: "It is desirable that ignorant men, new to politics, should have good issues and only good issues, placed before them." He added a strong warning against introducing such men to "topics, the discussion of which in the only form in which that discussion reaches their ear will be to make them think that some new law can make them comfortable—that it is the present law which makes them uncomfortable—that the Government has at its disposal an inexhaustible fund out of which it can give to those who now want without also creating elsewhere other and great wants."

Time alone can show whether the revolutionaries in China may not be disappointed in finding that they have expected too much, as the railwaymen are dissatisfied with the findings of the Railway Commission, and whether they will then decline to accept the decisions of those whom they have accepted as leaders. The revolutionaries in the early days of the movement in

China certainly could not be regarded as a political combination of the lower classes. They were Chinese, as apart from Manchus, and, although the student spirit now predominates, yet their ranks include some of the most capable officials in the land. We already find, however, that the most shrewd and experienced men are subordinating their opinions to the clamour of young men who are but just now spreading their butterfly wings. To this group are added vast numbers of the common people who know little or nothing of politics, but have been suddenly inflamed with zeal for "the cause," and of soldiers who have gone over to the path of least resistance. Such a combination, if it became permanent, must mean the supremacy of ignorance over instruction and of numbers over knowledge, unless those who have the intelligence can retain the power to grasp the helm firmly. Old burdens may be removed, but others more formidable will be created. Some of these have already loomed on the horizon, and to overcome these, China will need not only strength and courage but discipline and self-restraint. We see, predominant, the desire to remove the whole tree that has borne evil fruit. We have yet to see any practical consideration whether the pruning knife or the skilled hand of the grafter might not more efficaciously accomplish the desired end.

While it is well to set high ideals before the country, as otherwise little indeed would be attained, it behoves a reform party to undertake its task with caution. Radical reforms may easily defeat their own purpose if carried out irrespective of consequences and without that proper appreciation of difficulties which can be learned from the experience of others. Neither revolutionaries nor strikers can expect to enter a paradise so soon as they have the power to control in their hands. In England the railwaymen, by "sympathetic striking," have demonstrated their power to create a deadlock in business of far-reaching consequences, and because they have not reaped by their agitation the fruit which they expected, the country is threatened with another strike, with further and irreparable injury to the trade and commerce that supports them in common with their employers. In China, the same disposition towards irreconcilability is already visible among the forces in revolt; and it is because of the incalculable results of violence uncontrolled that Young China is daily besought to

take heed to the dictates of true patriotism. There is no lack in other countries of examples of good, bad and indifferent constitutional Governments. The average of resultant good depends upon the number of trustworthy men willing to obliterate their own immediate welfare in the service of their country, and to subordinate theatrical effect to solidity, even at the cost of slowness in the realization of their dreams.

THE PROJECTED BOYCOTT.

Dec. 5.

THERE is no need to emphasize the serious nature of the boycott of German firms proposed by a certain section of the revolutionaries. To the majority of our readers the complaints on which this proposal is based had been made familiar by rumour some few days before they took definite shape at the meetings reported in yesterday's issue, and nothing is to be gained by specifying them farther. But before the boycott is allowed to become a matter of practical politics, there are important considerations for which we would urge its would-be promoters to take heed before committing themselves to an undertaking which they might have cause subsequently to regret. On general principles it must be remembered that in a time of crisis like the present, it is most difficult to sift fact from fancy. Men's minds are ill prepared by the heat of revolution to view things judicially, and incidents which under normal conditions would be susceptible of a perfectly normal explanation are distorted beyond all semblance of accuracy. For a case in point, it is well known that for many years prior to the outbreak of the revolution the Imperial Government had been buying guns and munitions from German firms; and this at least is also known, that since the outbreak of hostilities definite instructions have been received in Shanghai from the capital that certain orders of which delivery had not been completed were to be delayed until the return of settled conditions. What more there may be in the revolutionaries' minds, beyond angry conjecture based upon the admittedly superior marksmanship and drill of the Northern troops at Hankow, we do not pretend to know. The point to be emphasized is this, that to visit the sins of a few individuals, real or imaginary, upon the whole nation indiscriminately, is as foolish as it is unjust. In the eyes of the

Powers generally such action would be calculated to do irretrievable damage to the revolutionaries' position, and to damp the sympathy with which their campaign is watched. Moreover, as a mere matter of common sense, they may well be asked to consider whether they have not their hands already full enough for the time being, without courting further quarrels.

There are larger interests at stake than those of any one nationality. Experience teaches that all dislocations of trade of whatever nature and partiality react injuriously on the volume of commerce, and it is consequently to the interests of all alike that the present unfortunate rumours should be discouraged by all possible means. From the ashes of civil war Chinese and foreigners alike desire that a new and splendid China may arise. Is it well that the new régime should be trammelled, even before its birth, by diplomatic complications such as would certainly ensue from a boycott, especially in view of the fact that some of those who are calling eagerly for retaliation upon Germany have been most persistent in applying to foreign firms for munitions of war? Hitherto the neutrality of the foreign Powers has been unimpeachable. They have shown an earnest and united desire to stand aloof from China's quarrel: and if there are valid grounds of complaint against any of their nationals, we feel convinced that such have only to be reported to the proper representatives in order to be dealt with fairly and discontinued. For any action of a more decided character than this the time has not yet come. It will be soon enough, when the present unhappy war is over, to make a dignified demand for reparation where such can be proved to be required, and under these conditions the demand, if justly made, cannot fail to find satisfaction. But mere hasty, private schemes of indiscriminate revenge can, in the long run, harm only those who foment them. We do not believe that the proposed boycott has received encouragement from the official leaders of the revolution. The existence of an unruly hot-headed section

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

within the party has already been demonstrated in other matters; and in this also, for the best interests of the revolution from all points of view, it is sincerely to be hoped that impulsive juniors will not be allowed to usurp authority.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

Dec. 5.

THE letter from Mrs. Wheelock that we publish to-day covers so thoroughly all points of the question raised that there remains little for us to say but to express our cordial endorsement of the proposed charity organization committee. As Mrs. Wheelock is careful to point out, the scheme implies no sort of restriction, far less criticism, of the liberties of existing philanthropic institutions. But it would assuredly conduce to the prevention of overlapping and possible waste in the distribution of relief. We regret that space does not permit of our reproducing the extracts from the "Municipal Gazette" to which our correspondent alludes. But a brief reference may for the moment suffice. As regards the Thomas Hanbury School, the Committee's proposal was that the school should become officially, what it is virtually, the public Municipal Eurasian School; the effect of which change is immediately to set free at least a considerable portion of the voluntary subscriptions given to this institution for some other purpose. The other extract describes the steps which have been taken for the establishment of a casual ward, which is indeed a vital part of the scheme of charity organization. As was explained in the "Municipal Gazette" some difficulty has been experienced in respect of compulsory powers for dealing with the unemployed. In other words, how are those who refuse to work to be forced to work? But with the practical example of what is done on these lines in Western countries, it should not be impossible to arrive at some suitable arrangement among the different nationalities in Shanghai. As regards what may be called professional destitution, there is but one effective means of dealing with exponents of the art, namely, by convincing them that Shanghai is not an Eldorado where the beachcomber and the wastrel have merely to open their mouths wide in order to be filled. For the rest, we believe that the general public would hail with relief the institution of such an organization as Mrs. Wheelock suggests. There are

many who would willingly subscribe to a recognized charity; there are few who have time to inquire into the merits of each case or ascertain to which of the many societies an applicant should be referred; and there is no one who relishes the feeling that in occasional alms-giving he is almost invariably cheated. If at this point he were able to refer the mendicant to some central body, whose business it was to see that the undeserving was not allowed to prey upon the public and that even the deserving did not receive more than his fair share, he would probably pay more for the privilege than he actually disburses in casual relief. The tendency of the day is co-ordination in all things, and the time has certainly come in Shanghai when the energies of individual bodies might be systematized with advantage to the general cause and without detriment to their independence of action. Incidentally, such organization might help to bring before the public the claims of more than one institution which is now striving to maintain its good work with the slenderest resources.

THE PROBLEM OF PERSIA.

Dec. 6.

No small significance is to be attached to the telegrams which we publish to-day on the subject of recent questions in the House of Commons on the subject of Persia. But before dealing with the statement of the attitude of Great Britain towards the demands which Russia has recently made in defence of the interests of her nationals in Persia it is necessary to trace the steps which have led up to the present delicate situation, both from the point of view of Great Britain and of Russia. Six years ago, in his Report of the British Commercial Mission through Persia, Mr. Newcomen advocated the partition of the country into two spheres of influence, Russian in the North, British in the South and East, with the native dynasty in control of the intermediate region. This suggestion was carried out in the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907. In the British sphere, including about a fourth of the area of Persia, in itself about seven times the area of Great Britain, action has been frequently necessary for the suppression of gun-running not only on the coast of the Gulf, but also in the interior. The reform of Persia, by the Persian Government itself, in respect of trade facilities and the general

protection of life and property, has indeed presented a difficult problem ever since the seventies, when the then Shah Nasr-ed-din, returned from his visit to Queen Victoria full of enthusiasm for reform. But Lord Curzon's account of the fate of the Shah's reforms is equally applicable to the reforms attempted by the new Government since the meeting of the first Mejliss in November, 1907. "One more excellent scheme," he said "went into the waste-paper basket, and one more stone had to be added to the cairn of abortive reforms so conscientiously planned." It is the failure of the new party to maintain order in the provinces that is largely the cause of external interference. Persia is still a land of tribes and clans. National unity with its beneficent results has yet to be attained. And if it be urged that the new Government is capable of attaining that ideal, it must be urged that proof has yet to be forthcoming.

British action in the autumn of last year in the direction of securing the trade routes by the training of a new gendarmerie by British Indian officers had been described in certain quarters as the first step towards partition. But this active intervention was at least as unwelcome to Great Britain as it was to Persia and it is interesting to note the attitude taken towards it by the Persian Government. The Persian view appears to be this, that Russia, for her own ends, does not wish that Persia should achieve national unity, and with it the ability and the right to manage her own affairs; that for this reason, she supported the attempt of the ex-Shah to regain possession of the Throne, in distinct contravention of the clause in the Anglo-Russian Agreement providing for the integrity of Persia; and, lastly, that Great Britain, in return for possible compensations elsewhere, is supporting Russia in a policy of active and unnecessary intervention. It is thus against Russian influence in the North that the efforts of the Persian Government are being directed. It is alleged that the appointment of Major Stokes as organizer of the gendarmerie was waived as the result of Russian representations to Great Britain. And now that Russia is demanding the dismissal of Mr. Morgan Shuster, the American financial advisor, it is urged that Russia is reluctant to loosen the grip that she has obtained in the North. The immediate cause of the present crisis, which has resulted in the issue of an ultimatum by Russia and the introduction of

Russian troops, was the action of Mr. Shuster in taking over the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, the ex-Shah's brother, and the alleged insults to the Russian Consul-General arising therefrom. Russian subjects, it appears, had an interest in the property, and the Russian claim is that the control, if assumed at all, should have been assumed by the Cossack corps officered by Russians, and not by the gendarmerie.

The apology which was rendered under compulsion by Persia did not satisfy Russia, and a second ultimatum was presented demanding the dismissal of Mr. Shuster. It must be admitted that for this demand Mr. Shuster is himself mainly responsible. His action in publishing broadcast a statement—sent at full length to "The Times"—in which he charges both Russia and Great Britain with conniving to obstruct his plans of financial reorganization could not be allowed to pass unchallenged. It will, unfortunately, tend to make even more difficult than it is at present a task, the accomplishment of which is as necessary to Persia as were Great Britain's efforts to Egypt after Tel-el-Kebir. Mr. Shuster, in a disappointment natural, perhaps, after his failure to effect the appointment of Major Stokes, makes charges which he will find it difficult to substantiate. It is not too much to say that innumerable opportunities have occurred recently for far more malicious interference than has even been contemplated either by Russia or Great Britain. As for the integrity of Persia, as guaranteed by the Anglo-Russian Agreement, it can hardly be denied that, bad as the conditions are at present in the markets and on the trade routes, they would have been infinitely worse in the absence of external influence. Social and administrative chaos, a civil war scarcely concluded, with an inexperienced Government and Mejliss attempting to administer ill-digested Constitutional principles are all obstacles to regeneration in practice. The justification for interference is contained in the Agreement. Each of the contracting parties "has for geographical and economic reasons a special interest in the maintenance of peace and order in Persia," and while the action of Great Britain and Russia is confined to that end, Persia would seem to have small cause of complaint. There can surely be no question of overturning the present Government, or of violating Persian integrity. But that Government must be at once compelled and assisted to do what

all are agreed must be done. And in resistance to what it denounce as the hostility of the Powers, its own efforts, in co-operation rather than in opposition, are likely to prove its best defence.

PRINCE CHUN'S RESIGNATION.

Dec. 7.

THE announcement of Prince Chun's resignation of the Regency arrives too late for the full results of such a step to be exactly estimated. In so far as it points to the obliteration of an office that has become obnoxious to China, it must be felt that the Prince has acted wisely in bowing before the storm. And while we congratulate the ruler upon his self-sacrifice, we may sympathize with the man upon his ill-starred career. Chosen to succeed to one who was a mistress of statecraft, an adept in all Court intrigue and possessed of an extraordinary faculty for mastering and making subservient to her will the discordant elements of this much-distracted Empire, his Highness was confronted with a task for which, though we may believe with the best of intentions, he had neither the skill nor the strength. There seems no reason to doubt that the Prince Regent perceived the viciousness of his *entourage*, but that he was powerless to break through it. When the crisis came he was ready to promise anything, again, we would wish to believe, sincerely. But the time for promises was over. So the Prince retires into the background and the administrative power passes, *de jure*, into the hands of Yuan Shih-kai and the Cabinet. Were this the whole of the news, there might be hopes indeed that now at last the revolutionaries should be satisfied. But it is much to be feared that the influence of the resignation for peace will be much discounted by the further announcement that the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor will continue to hold audiences and to carry out ceremonial. The meaning of the phrase is obscure, but it would seem to point ominously to the ascendancy of one who is credited not only with antagonism to reform but with implacable enmity for Yuan Shih-kai. It is necessary to speak plainly. If the apparent triumph of the Empress-Dowager implies the continuation of what is signified by the phrase *petticoat influence*, the latest piece of Imperial penitence is foredoomed to disappointment as conspicuous as that of any of its predecessors, while the position of Yuan Shih-

kai becomes one of the most extreme delicacy and complication. Meanwhile the outcome of the overtures for a conference in Shanghai will be awaited with all the more intense eagerness. It may yet be shown that the perpetuation of ceremonial observances implies the ceremony only, and not the substance, of power.

THE CRUCIAL MOMENT.

Dec. 7.

It is no wonder that the manoeuvring for the formation of a provisional government and the fluctuating course of the peace negotiations are watched on all sides with eager anxiety. In foreign circles, we may believe in Chinese also, there is a feeling that a crucial moment has been reached in the story of the revolution, and that every day now through which the terrible conflict is allowed to drag its weary length must put the chances of settlement farther and farther off. From every quarter of the Empire comes news of unrest, shortage of money and open lawlessness. We do not underrate the merit of the republican party in securing a large measure of order in the towns, although it must be remembered that those people are easily kept in order who have themselves everything to lose by outbreak of disorder and that there was, practically, no outward change of government. But in the open country, among villages and hamlets it is evident, and not in the least surprising, that the revolutionaries cannot expect to control those elements of general unrest and insecurity which spring up, *pari passu*, with the growth of civil war. There are those who at any time would seize the opportunity of the relaxation of authority to plunder and ravage. There are those whom the floods of last summer and autumn have stripped of all that they possessed. And there are others, how many yet we cannot even guess, to whom the war has brought, directly or indirectly, stark beggary. Every available penny is being thrown into the war chest, and whatever is left is being hoarded against a not impossible day of absolute extremity; certainly it is not being put into the ordinary channels of trade. Even in wealthy Shanghai the war levies are beginning to awake discontent; how much more heavily the pressure must be felt in less favoured centres may be well imagined. Already the injudicious haste with which provincial taxation was abolished is

bringing its own reward. The abolition was a bold stroke for popular favour, but it creates two new dangers; one, that persons with money to lend will drive hard bargains, to cause soreness and ill feeling when the needs of the moment are satisfied; the other, that at the end of the present year the republican authorities will find themselves compelled to re-impose the suspended taxation, with consequences which it is impossible to foresee, but all too easy to fear.

For all reasons, therefore, the possibility of the formation of a provisional government is hailed with relief. When there is one body of men that can speak with authority for all revolting provinces alike, there is at least something to argue with, something to which representations can be made, a voice that will tell us definitely whether there is any space for peace or whether the country must resign itself to indefinite war. It is the suspense of the past two months, the utter vagueness of the whole movement—apart, of course, from the admitted unanimity in opposition to the Manchu—that has told so fearfully upon the maintenance of order and the course of trade. Yet even now, when the birth of a tangible government is proudly heralded, fresh doubts, however unwillingly, arise; and while a strong and truly representative government would meet with a wide welcome, the circumstances of the last few days' debates cannot but awake misgivings. The fall of Hanyang and of Nanking have obvious served to shift the revolutionary centre of gravity. Up to the recapture of the former by the Imperialist forces and while General Chang still maintained his hold upon Nanking, the republican party in Shanghai was more or less bound to wait upon the behests of Wuchang. But now the whole position is reversed. Wuchang, we are asked to believe, has become of no importance. General Li Yuan-hung has lost face, and while his erstwhile second in command is exalted, he is relegated to the inferior position. Above all it is emphasized that no negotiations taking place in Wuchang can be considered as official, and that questions of peace or war will be settled in Shanghai, or Nanking, alone. What effect this attitude is likely to have upon the anticipated meeting of delegates which Mr. Little is striving to promote, it is impossible to foresee. It would seem to indicate that the men in Shanghai have for the time being the courage of their opinions, and thus

the matter may be brought to a head at least as regards the holding of negotiations. At any rate it is easy to understand that from their standpoint for Dr. Wu Ting-fang to go to Wuchang would be a derogation of dignity before the nation. But we have yet to learn how General Li will view his new position. It is not so many days since he was holding the position now arrogated by his colleagues in Shanghai; and if he has lost caste with them, he has still presumably the support of the troops and population of Hupeh. Moreover, for what purpose has the truce been extended if not for farther parley? The prospect of unanimity within the vague limits of the republican party is not, it must be confessed, too hopeful.

The plain fact of the matter is that if experience of revolution has taught nothing else, it has impressed very clearly the dangers of being hopeful until after the event. That the Prince Regent has actually consented to abdicate, should be a certain inducement to the revolutionaries to come to terms. Yet how much ineffectual self-surrender has already been offered from Peking, and the war none the less drags on, and innocent people are still ruined and murdered. So far as can be seen the pathway of peace is blocked by two grievous obstacles, want of self-sacrifice and want of trust. It is comparatively easy—we speak with all respect for the courage of brave men—to volunteer for service in the field, to rush in the ardour of battle to the assault of a deadly breach. It is not so easy when victory has been won to subordinate self to the common weal. That is the kind of sacrifice which China demands of the revolutionaries to-day. On the other hand, it will be retorted that no amount of self-abnegation will avail while Peking remains, that even the continued presence on the throne of the child Emperor would constitute a menace to the freedom of China, a dread sooner or later to be realized of the restoration of ancient abuses. Were it exclusively a case to-day of Manchus *versus* Chinese, there might be better grounds for such distrust than actually appear. Little as the revolutionaries are disposed to believe in Yuan Shih-kai's good faith, it is a fair question whether they should not, in duty to the country at large, allow him a hearing. It is not so much a question of whether he would wish to perform what he promises as whether he would dare to do otherwise. The circumstances of the time are too strong

for him, as they will ultimately prove too strong for the republican party, unless reason can be allowed sway. The forces combining for the beggary and disintegration of the Empire are too evident to admit of being trifled with by a man of real statesmanship. If, then, delegates are sent from Peking to Shanghai, we may believe that they will come armed with full powers and conciliation. For the welfare of China, let them be met in the same spirit.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

A LESSON FROM ENGLAND.

There are two lessons to be learned from the history of English kings, which may help to mollify the intensity of the present revolutionary spirit among the Chinese.

The first is that amid all the changes of the different Houses or Dynasties of the English Throne, there has been a continuity in the sovereign rule through all the centuries, a new House being lineally connected in some degree with the previous House, and the occupant of the Throne after a revolution being linked to the rulers before the revolution. Thus the first king of the present House of Hanover was the great-grandson on his mother's side, of James I in the Stuart House. James I, was likewise a descendant of the House of Tudor, being the great-grand-grandson of Henry VII, through marriage with kings of Scotland. Henry VII, in turn was a descendant, by the 5th generation, of Edward III in the House of Plantagenet. Henry II, the first king in the latter House, was grandson of Henry I, in the Norman House. Though William I the first king in the Norman House, was not a descendant of the Saxon line that went before, yet he based the validity of his title on a promise previously made by Edward the Confessor, and his son. Henry I, cemented the connexion with the Anglo-Saxons, by marriage with a descendant of that line. Even the great revolution of 1688, while effecting the deposition of James II, yet chose a daughter of that king to be the sovereign in connexion with her husband, William of Orange. The one real break in the law of continuity was the period of the Commonwealth under a Lord Protector, succeeded, however, by a restoration of the Stuart Family.

A second lesson is that of domination by a foreign ruler, with more or less absorption into the life and habits of the nation. In the first period, when the Britons or original inhabitants were overpowered by the Anglo-Saxon invasion, the process of absorption was not noticeable at the outset, but became more and more evident through the six hundred years of the foreign rule. The short rule of the Danes was marked by a desire to conciliate the English, and this was true to a limited

degree of the Norman rule. When William of Orange, a Netherlander, came as English ruler with Queen Mary, there was prejudice against him as being a foreigner, but all in all he adapted himself to his new surroundings in a remarkable way. The first king of the Hanoverian House was unable to speak English, but his successors have been true types of English thought, and have adhered to English usage.

In all this there is the hint or lesson that the Manchu boy-Emperor could well be allowed to remain as head of the nation, preserving connexion with the past, but placed under such influences as to make him more Chinese than Manchu. In the same way Manchus, becoming absorbed in Chinese life with Chinese names, would have equal rights with the Chinese—one people in one Empire.

GILBERT REID.

OUTRAGE IN SHANGHAI.

COMPRADORE MURDERED.

An unusually daring outrage occurred in Shanghai on the 1st inst., which created a marked sensation. The victim was a Chinese compradore of high standing in commercial circles in China, and from the fact that at the moment when he met his end he had just arrived from Hankow, theories have been evolved which give the tragedy a stranger character than would attach to any ordinary crime. The unfortunate man was shot from the back, and the assailant escaped, keeping at bay a crowd of pursuers at the point of his pistol. The many exits which Shanghai affords to a fugitive make it doubtful, unless happy chance might lead to his capture, whether the motive for the crime will ever be elucidated fully, but at present it is considered in some quarters as not impossible that the murder had to do with a phase of the revolutionary trouble in China. The murdered man was the compradore of the Hankow branch of Messrs. Siemens & Co, by name Chao Chot-t'ang (or as it is spelt in the German romanization Tschau Sze-dong).

THE FATAL SHOT.

Mr. Chao had travelled from Hankow by the Nanyang Maru, and with him on the same boat was Mr. F. Huebbe, Messrs. Siemens's manager in Hankow. The Nanyang Maru arrived at Shanghai shortly after one o'clock, berthing at the Nippon Yusen Kaisha wharf, and about a quarter of a hour later Mr. Chao and Mr. Huebbe proceeded ashore. Mr. Chao went first, and when the tragedy occurred he was standing on the bridge leading from the pontoon to the shore. Here he awaited his luggage, and as he stood facing the steamer, the shot was fired. A few yards away, also looking in the direction of the steamer, was Mr. Huebbe. The assassin must have stood quite near to his victim, and then, having seen him fall, bolted for

his life. In the crowd which surrounded him only a man determined to stop at nothing could have made his escape, but such evidently was the murderer, for as he ran he turned half round, and shot at the pursuing crowd. His shot went wide of the mark, and the bullet entered the compradore office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but happily without injuring any of the inmates.

In the meantime several of the bystanders rushed to the assistance of the wounded man, but at once it was seen that his injuries were of the gravest character. He was placed in a ricksha, and hurried to the house of Dr. K. Schultze, but scarcely had he reached the doctor's hands when he expired. The shot had entered the body on the left side some inches above the thigh, and there the bullet had lodged. In all probability it had penetrated to the region of the heart, so that death was a matter of only a few minutes. The police were telephoned for, and the body was removed to the mortuary.

ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

After firing the shot and eluding the crowd at the wharf, the murderer made his way up Minghong Road, still holding the revolver in his hand. Already police whistles were sounding the alarm, and at Whangpoo Road he took bold measures with a member of the force stationed there. This was a Chinese constable, and as he made a rush for the fugitive, the latter again fired. The constable had just time to slip behind a corner as the trigger was pulled, and thus he escaped. He gave chase up Minghong Road, and once more the assassin fired, but without hitting. As he pursued his way, he turned half round every few steps still threatening with the revolver, and thus maintained his distance. Alarmed at the police whistles, a foreigner, Mr. Baumann of the Vienna Bakery, at the corner of Broadway and Minghong Road, rushed out into the street to assist in the capture of the miscreant, whoever he might be. He approached within a few feet of the man, but the latter aimed point blank at him, and it was useless to attempt to stay his progress. The murderer now turned eastwards down Broadway, still defying capture by means of his pistol. At the bridge over the Hongkew Creek another native constable met him, and drew his truncheon. The fugitive took aim at him, without firing, for by now his pistol must have been empty, and once more he escaped. He now sought Dixwell Road, and in the maze of alleyways there was finally lost to his pursuers. From here escape out of the Settlement would be a tolerably easy matter, for by creek or steamer or road he would have many exits. He was a tall thin man, spare of feature and without quene. He was dressed in Chinese clothes.

THEORIES OF THE CRIME.

The late Mr. Chao, who was a native of Soochow, had been compradore of the government department of Messrs. Siemssen's Hankow office for five or six years, and on this account had done a considerable business with government

officials prior to the outbreak of the revolution. When trade in Hankow was stopped through the outbreak of trouble he came to Shanghai, and only returned about three weeks ago at the request of Mr. Hnebbe. He had now again returned to Shanghai, where his family was, when the tragedy occurred.

No sooner had the news of the tragedy been spread than the story was spread that his murder had had something to do with the supplying of arms to the Imperialists. There is little doubt that his assassin followed him from Hankow on the Nanyang Maru. While the theory that his assassin was a revolutionary and had taken his life in consequence of the compradore's having supplied the Imperialists with arms is popular, it must be taken with considerable caution, Messrs. Siemssen and Co. entirely disbelieve the report that he had been engaged in any such enterprise, the more so as for the greater part of the past six weeks he had been in Shanghai. Had he been engaged in it, it would have been entirely separate from the work he did for Messrs. Siemssen.

SHANGHAI PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The report of the Philharmonic Society for last season affords ample evidence of the flourishing condition of the Society, which will be welcome alike to its members and to the general public. A steady increase in the membership roll and the keenness of players in attending practices are good signs. Moreover, the Society is thus enabled to launch out upon decidedly ambitious programmes for its two concerts during the present season, one of which is to be given on December 19, at the Lyceum Theatre, the other at the end of February next in the Town Hall. At the first an orchestra of sixty performers, in which the full wind of the Town Band will be included, will render Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, the Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Mendelssohn), the first movement of the Haydn Symphony No. 2, in D Major, and Macdowell's Two Tone Poems, "Hamlet and Ophelia." Mme. Thue will sing the following Grieg songs:—"Ein Schwan," "Solveg's Song" from the "Peer Gynt" Suite, and "Von Monte Pincio," with orchestral accompaniment.

At the second concert Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" for tenor solo, chorus, and orchestra, will be performed for the first time in Shanghai. The Society hopes to raise a chorus of no less than 150 voices. The orchestral items will probably include the slow movement from the Tchaikowsky Fifth Symphony, and also a Prelude in C Major for orchestra, by Ronald Hurry.

The subscription for the two concerts is \$10, entitling the subscriber to two tickets for the first concert, and three for the second, five tickets in all. Applications accompanied by remittance should be made as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretary of the Society.

Mr. R. Ue Hummel, 48 Szüchuen Road.

It will be seen from the above that the Society is making a bold bid for support in its efforts to provide fresh and attractive programmes, and it only remains to express the hope that its enterprise will not be checked by any lack of interest on the part of the public.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

162ND PRODUCTION.

"HIS HOUSE IN ORDER."

A Comedy in four acts by Sir Arthur W. Pinero.

CHARACTERS.

Hilary Jenson (British Minister to the Republic of San'a Guarda).....R. L. Hibberdine
Filmer Jenson, M.P.....Herbert Langley
Derek Jenson.....Miss Boyd
Sir Daniel Ridgely.....E. B. Owen
Fryce Ridgely.....G. C. Wingrove
Major Laureward.....M. O. Springfield
Dr. Dillott.....Vincent Grundy
Harold.....Arno'd Jones
Nina.....Mrs. Ise man
Lady Ridgely.....Mrs. Dudley Read
Geraldine Ridgely.....Mrs. C. Butler
Mlle. Thémé.....Mlle. Botta
Forshaw (A representative of a provincial newspaper).....L. Michelmore
The scene is laid at Overbury Towers, Mr. Filmer Jenson's country house on the outskirts of a town in the Midlands. The action occurs during the Easter Parliamentary recess within the space of twenty-seven hours.

Act. I.—The Library...Act. III.—The Hall
Act. II.—The Drawing Room

Act. IV.—The Same
The Play produced under the Direction of M. E. G. Portier.

The production of "His House in Order" by the A.D.C. on Wednesday evening brought together a large and keenly expectant audience in the Lyceum Theatre. The play itself was particularly appropriate on this occasion, for the oldest dramatic Society in Shanghai has, as we have recently pointed out, been setting its house in order in very thoroughgoing fashion, and the fact was not unappreciated. Settled comfortably in their seats with a good view of the stage, and with a soothing warmth pervading the atmosphere, the audience might well have been inclined to uncritical toleration had any deficiencies in the performance called for so lenient a judgement. Faults were few, although the play is one that affords exceptional opportunities for blunders. And where criticism is directed, it may be remembered that, apart from obvious shortcomings, incidental, perhaps, in a greater or less degree to all theatrical productions, fault-finding is not, or should not be, dogmatic assertion on the part of the critic. The true spirit of criticism is that of friendly argument, in which the opinion of the critic as to the perfect rendering of a part or a passage is not necessarily in accord with that of the producer or the performer responsible.

THE PLOT.

It is unnecessary to deal at length with the story of the plot. The play, if not the most popular, was certainly the most talked of novelty of its season in London, when it was first produced by Mr. George Alexander at the St. James's. Moreover, a well-written and remarkably lucid synopsis was included in the programme. The memory of *Annabel Mary*, with the misery it involved for the misunderstood *Nina* afforded material for a comedy in which no small element of genuine tragedy is intermingled. And the dicta of the smug self-satisfied *Ridgeley* family display an unconscious humour which, in any number of lines that might be quoted, serves to show Sir Arthur Pinero at his best. Considerable ingenuity is displayed in the first Act, in which at the outset, *Filmer Jesson's* secretary explains to an inquisitive provincial reporter as much as he, or the audience, is privileged to know at that stage about the house party at *Ocebury Towers*.

And thus, having been introduced to all these more or less worthy people we may proceed to become better acquainted with them.

HILARY JESSON.

As to the vigour and individuality of Mr. R. L. Hibberdine's rendering of *Hilary Jesson* there can hardly be two opinions. The part of the British Minister to Santa Guarda, who returns home to find his brother's house invaded by the relatives of the first wife who are combining, by means of petty complaints and odious comparisons, to make the second wife's life a burden to her, is by no means an easy one. It demands that a note of earnestness shall be maintained throughout without ever becoming sentimental or wearisome. In this Mr. Hibberdine was conspicuously successful. He surmounted with no slight confidence the difficulties of one or two speeches in which the moralizing, if unsuitably rendered, is apt to become ridiculous rather than real. The long speech in the third Act, in which he emphasizes the need of charity towards the dead *Annabel* and those who loved her, was finely delivered. And when from the dead he turns to the claims of the living his defence of *Nina* and stimulation of his brother alike "crossed the footlights" and held the attention of the audience.

In the face of a performance of such merit, it may appear hyper-critical to draw attention to minor defects. But there are one or two which Mr. Hibberdine could easily remedy. A certain tendency to swallow his words, especially when he is speaking rather loud, prevents his voice from carrying as it should. Coupled with an inclination to hurry a long speech it may have prevented the audience from really catching the point of the story of the French cook, which left the *Ridgeley* family with a feeling of uneasy indignation. And while his gestures and action were always natural and appropriate, he should be careful not to let the use of facial expression degenerate in the direction of grimace.

FILMER JESSON.

In the part of *Filmer Jesson* M.P. Mr. Herbert Langley may be said to have taken a line of his own. We understand that he took the part at very short notice. But even without that qualification, his performance was distinctly creditable. His originality consisted in this, that he played the part in a more cold-blooded, fish-like, manner than it was played in London. One felt throughout that a change of mental attitude rather than a formal reconciliation with *Nina* was the requirement for the future happiness of husband and wife. Yet, even when his wife takes from him the terrible letters just before the close of the play—and *Nina* was very good here—we see in him no sign of tenderness.

We incline to think that Mr. Langley's rendering is the right one, even although it mars somewhat the conventional happy ending. The defect in Mr. Langley's work was the drop in his voice at the end of a sentence. It may well have been due to nervousness, and in any case can be remedied by keeping his head up and speaking out. His stagger across the stage to his brother's side, when he realizes the significance of *Maurewarde's* letters was rather overdone; an effort to do the right thing made in the wrong way.

NINA.

Mrs. Isenman, as *Nina*, had a part of great possibilities and equally heavy responsibilities. As the result she achieved a remarkable success. Very good indeed in the quiet passages, she put a wealth of meaning into her lines, and delivered them clearly and well. She was probably at her best in the scene with *Hilary* in the third Act, where she acquaints him with her discovery and reads the letters with him.

But she should beware of becoming melodramatic in style. That fine pose, and swing of the arm when she is announcing her intention of "expressing, publicly, my contempt for your park and all those connected with it" would bring down the house at Drury Lane. But it seems less well suited to the atmosphere of real life which *Filmer Jesson's* drawing room suggests at the time. In all other respects Mrs. Isenman's performance was admirable. The vivacity, the womanliness of *Nina*, and her pitiful need of sympathy in place of repression were depicted with a vividness that made an immediate appeal.

DEREK.

The honours, in respect of elocution, must certainly go to little Miss Boyd, in the character of *Derek Jesson*. Every line came clearly and confidently, and told of careful training and of enthusiasm on her own part. The stage child is seldom aught but intolerable, and it says much for Miss Boyd's performance that the presence of *Derek* on the stage was invariably welcome.

THE RIDGELEY FAMILY.

As *Pryce Ridgeley*, the caddish son of that atrocious old couple *Sir Daniel* and *Lady Ridgeley*, Mr. G. C.

Wingrove succeeded in making himself, for the nonce, a most offensive young man indeed. His opportunity occurred in his little scene of "candour and plain speaking" with his "brother-in-law by courtesy," and he did not fail to make the most of it, with all the bumptiousness that the part requires.

"Heaven forbid" says *Sir Daniel* "that I should find the slightest fault with one of my own children." If the deceased *Annabel* were anything like the surviving members of her family, no wonder is it that *Filmer* for a time "did forget her and make love to the boy's governess." They are, indeed, a united family. The frigid *Geraldine*, cleverly portrayed by Mrs. C. Butler, keeping "order" in her brother-in-law's house, is the counterpart of her mother, and Mrs. Dudley Read, with nose in the air and hands folded in her lap in prim resignation, showed what *Geraldine* would be like in twenty years' time. *Sir Daniel*, as represented by Mr. E. B. Owen, was a pompous and objectionable old person who fully justified *Hilary's* comment that he "trusted he would not live to be venerable." Distinctly good as Mr. Owen was, his voice at times betrayed a youthful tone out of keeping with his beard, and his walk occasionally suggested a prance scarcely to be expected from one of some sixty odd winters.

MAJOR MAUREWARDE.

There was something of the traditional stage villain about Mr. M. O. Springfield's *Major Maurewarde*. But he looked the part admirably, played well with *Derek*, and was suitably shamefaced when "kicked out" by *Hilary*; and the part, at its best, is a somewhat thankless one.

MISS THOME.

As the French governess, *Mlle. Thomé*, *Mlle. Bottin* was extremely popular. In cut and thrust with *Derek*, no mean opponent, she held her own well, and her lamentation over her torn skirt suggested that tears were not far distant. We trust that it was not seriously damaged after all, for it was a very charming gown in dull chocolate-colour and black, emblematic of the half-mourning decreed for the occasion.

All the ladies, in fact, wore extremely becoming dresses, among which *Nina's* "bright pink" stood out as an emphatic protest against the mournfulness of the proceedings.

A word must be reserved for Mr. Vincent Grundy as "the Mayor, Dr. Dilmott." His brief scene was really well done, even if he might be alternately a trifle more pompous and a trifle more nervous in the presence of "our Member," without any danger of over-acting. Mr. Arnold Jones was efficient as the secretary, and Mr. L. Michelmore very near the real thing as the local representative of the Fourth Estate.

The Municipal Band, under the baton of Professor Buck, contributed an attractive musical programme.

"KING HENRY THE FIFTH."

A performance of Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fifth" was given under the auspices of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild, at the Union Church Hall on Wednesday evening. It was arranged by Mr. G. S. Foster, Kemp, and the players achieved a distinct success. The presentation of this favourite historical piece while not aiming at dramatic completeness, was something more than a mere reading of the most striking passages. The players appeared in costume, in the making of which much care had obviously been bestowed upon details, and they were thus enabled to give the scenes and incidents selected from the story with quite an admirable touch of realism. The title role was excellently taken by Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, and Mr. H. S. Hayward's impersonation of the Archbishop of Canterbury was also good. Miss D. M. Emens (as Katharine), and Mrs. E. P. Graham-Barrow (as Alice, a lady attending on her) gave one of the prettiest scenes in the play in a most charming manner. Time could only be found for giving the most prominent parts of the play, but continuity of action and story was well preserved, and the players were able to give an interesting impression of the piece as a whole. The performance was altogether attractive, and much praise was deservedly accorded them by the large audience which had the pleasure of witnessing this somewhat novel venture in Shakespearean production. The full cast was as follows: King Henry the Fifth, Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow; Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Bedford, brothers to the King, Mr. E. B. Clarke, and L. Garner; Duke of Exeter, Mr. E. S. Little, Junr.; Earl of Salisbury, Mr. W. T. Bertenshaw; Earl of Westmoreland, Mr. T. H. Hutchison; Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. H. S. Hayward; Bishop of Ely, Mr. I. A. Donnelly; Sir Thomas Erpingham, Mr. J. Waddell; Fluellen, Mr. R. A. Williams; Pistol, Mr. G. S. F. Kemp; Boy, a Herald, Mr. A. E. H. Parrott; French Soldier, Mr. F. Alan Robinson; Katharine, daughter to Charles and Isabel, Miss D. M. Emens; Alice, a lady attending on her, Mrs. E. P. Graham-Barrow; Chorus, Miss Essyllt Newbery.

A word must be added in appreciation of Chorus, (Miss Essyllt Newbery), whose recital of fine prologues to each act was clever and effective.

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THE REVOLUTION AND OPIUM.

It is remarkable that, while business in every other commodity is at a standstill, opium should have received considerable attention during the past two weeks. There was a boom in the opium trade before the revolution, prices reaching Tls. 4,000 per chest, and with the progress of the unrest prices receded until they fell back to Tls. 3,000 per chest. For a considerable time there was no business, buyers being as scarce as sellers at the prices ruling. But, a flip seem to have been given to the trade about the time when Kuangtung and Yunnan joined the revolutionary movement and proclaimed their independence. These two provinces, with Szechuan, were the largest consumers of opium in the Empire, and the suppression of poppy cultivation and opium-smoking was keenly resented by a good number of the inhabitants. As soon as the authority of the Imperial Government was thrown overboard, there was evidently a reaction amongst those addicted to opium. Even before the revolution, and in spite of the stringent rules, there is reason to believe that opium houses continued to flourish secretly for some time. Now, it is said that they have begun to carry on their trade publicly in Canton and in other places, the bad example once set being quickly followed.

The rule of Peking has been repudiated and opium is obtainable. Owing to the suppression of poppy cultivation enough local opium is not available, and so the foreign opium is very badly wanted. Prices have again moved up, latest sales having taken place at Tls. 3,500 per chest, and clearances in Hongkong and Shanghai are satisfactory, from the trade point of view.

'SEEDS OF REVOLUTION.

II.

THE OPPRESSION OF CENTRALIZATION.

It may be useful at this juncture to consider what is the cause of the present explosion in China, and who are the persons actually responsible for it. There are of course deep-seated causes stretching back for many years, but I only propose on this point to say a few words on the immediate cause of the outbreak.

This can be briefly expressed in the one word, centralization. The attempt to destroy provincial power, and centralize all power in Peking only commenced a very few years ago. A determined and persistent effort has been made, and has been vigorously pressed during the last three or four years, to monopolize all power at Peking in three great departments, namely, finance, army, and navy. The complete control of these departments would effectually centralize all real power at Peking. In order to obtain this control the provinces have been denuded of sources of revenue, and have been compelled to remit more and more to Peking, until every province has been reduced to a state of utter insolvency, and Viceroy, Governors, and Treasurers are entirely unable to meet the expenses of administration. Consequently, very many of these high officials have, during the last few years, not only retired from office, but have steadily refused to accept any post. This policy has also caused the pay of minor officials in the provinces to be constantly cut down on various pretences, and such officials of course, according to Chinese custom, make up the deficiency of their income by increased exactions from the people.

The inevitable result has been to produce a strongly rebellious disposition in the minds of all Chinese in the provinces, from Viceroy to peasants. The recent attempt to nationalize the railways is the latest form of centralizing power in Peking, and is the spark that has fired the angry elements of discontent.

It is a strange fact that not only foreign Ministers in Peking, but Press Correspondents in Peking, and the foreign Press in China generally have been so little aware of the real state of affairs that they have strongly supported the policy of centralizing power in Peking, and have thus encouraged the authors of this policy to persevere in it, and press it forward energetically.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

There are four men who are responsible for the present crisis. They are Duke Tsai Tse, and the two younger brothers of the Regent, namely Prince Tsai Tso and Prince Tsai Hsun and Sheng Huan-huai, the three first being Manchus, and the last a Chinese, a native of this province, Kiangsu. Duke Tsai Tse is the head of the Finance Department. Finding himself unable to carry out his schemes for monopolizing financial power throughout

the Empire in his own department at Peking he persuaded Sheng Hsuan-huai to help him. Sheng threw himself vigorously into the work, and astounded Peking by his energetic advocacy of severe measures against those in the Provinces who resisted the nationalization of railways. For a time he seemed to be successful, but the thunder grew louder and louder till the storm burst and Sheng had to fly for his life. The questions of nationalization of railways, and of centralization of power at Peking, are now matters of no importance, for the dynasty is fighting for its life. Next to the question of finance came the questions of control of the army and navy.

Prince Tsai Tao succeeded in getting himself appointed the head of the army, and Prince Tsai Hsun obtained control of the navy. These two Princes have carried on a constant struggle with Duke Tsai Tse for the purpose of obtaining the command of large funds by means of foreign loans. They have not been nearly as successful as they desired, and consequently a bitter feeling of antagonism has existed for some time past between the two Princes on the one side, and the Duke on the other, and the weak Regent has had to bear the blows from both sides.

Besides the differences outlined above there has been an intensely strong family feud with regard to the occupancy of the throne. This has existed ever since the present Emperor was placed on the throne. It has several times almost come to an open rupture, and still exists as strong as ever. It has had no direct effect in producing the present revolution, but it is certain to have a great effect in regard to events that are likely to happen in the immediate future in Peking.

The Manchu Government having brought about a state of chaos throughout the Empire, and being in terror of overwhelming ruin, is now seeking in its blind rage to find a scapegoat, and its principal efforts are directed towards the assassination of Yuan Shih-kai, while nominally giving him full power, and responsible lity.

THE YOUNG REPUBLIC'S DESIRE.

The one intense and all-absorbing ambition of the founders (in this part of the country) of the very young republic is now to capture Peking, and all their efforts are to be devoted to effect this object. It may prove to be a vaulting ambition that overleaps itself. These men regard Hanyang and Wuchang as places of trifling importance, and consider that events occurring there are immaterial. On to Peking is the cry.

Peking is now regarded as a place of the first importance, as being the starting point on the road to Peking. But this policy of the local republican leaders here of taking the direction of affairs entirely into their own hands, and ignoring Li Yuan-hung, and the army under him at Wuchang, will probably prove a disastrous one for their own cause.

There are two great weaknesses that are common to both sides, Im-

perialists and revolutionists, and each side is affected in about an equal degree. They are, impeccability, and internal jealousy. The Imperialists have, however, one great advantage as regards money, for there is still, almost intact, the enormous hoard of gold left by the late Empress Dowager, who doubtless collected it for the express purpose of using it an emergency threatening the dynasty, such as exists at present. If the present Empress Dowager uses it promptly and wisely it will materially affect the course of events.

A very sad feature of the present condition of affairs is the tendency towards the assassination of individuals. This is a savage method of warfare, and both sides appear to be about equally tainted.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the native Press here is entirely under republican influence, and that the statements published are so frequently false altogether, or so grossly distorted, that they are unworthy of any credence.

THE GREAT CONDITION.

The revolution has accomplished a splendid work in destroying Manchu despotism, and if it is guided and controlled in a wise and civilized manner it will win the applause of the world, and produce results of immeasurable value in raising China to the position of a first-class Power. That this may happen is the earnest desire of every friend of China.

The great and inexorable law of the parable of the talents is now in active operation in this Empire, and will doubtless produce the same result that it has produced in many other countries in ages past.

I said in my first article that China seems destined to pass through four different phases in a comparatively short time. I should have said through three different phases in a comparatively short time, and arrive at a fourth stage which will probably last for a lengthened period. What I mean by that statement is that the first stage, or phase, is (or was) the destruction of the power of the Manchu dynasty. That the second stage is an attempt to found a republic. That the third stage is widespread anarchy. And that the fourth stage is foreign intervention.

A united effort to establish a constitutional limited monarchy might possibly keep the empire together. An attempt

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clark's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

to start a republic will, it is morally certain, lead to the starting of a number of independent isolated republics, mutually jealous of, and hostile to each other, which must result in internecine quarrels, and anarchy, leading inevitably to foreign intervention.

The probable form of foreign intervention is a subject which I propose to deal with in another article.

SINOPHILUS.

*The first of these articles appeared on December 2.

THE FATE OF THE DEPENDENCIES.

Two curt telegrams bearing the same date, November 28, the one from London, the other from Peking, apprise us of a fact, which at a cursory glance appears to be trivial enough, but in which for those that have ears to hear there sounds an ominous ring. We learn from Peking that the brigade of the seventeenth division garrisoned at Lhasa has revolted and intends to leave Tibet, and like a sinister echo comes the message from Darjeeling that the K'an-pu of the three great seminaries of the Lamaist faith. Gadün, Séra, and Débung, are urging the Dalai Lama to return, believing that he alone can save the country from chaos.

It is a far cry from Peking to Lhasa, but the word has gone forth that the Dragon Throne has fallen upon evil days, and it remains to be seen what effect the tidings will have on those vast tributary states which stretch unbroken from the line of the Great Wall westward to the oases of the Takla-Makan; from the wooded slopes of the Kibingan to the everlasting snows of Chomolhari.

What is to be the fate of Mongolia, of the Ili valley, of Kashgaria, of Tibet, of all those peoples of varying tongues and creeds, but who are one in acknowledging the Son of Heaven as the emblem of suzerainty? What is to be the effect on the balance of power in Central Asia, and how is this loosening of the Imperial grip being regarded by the Moslems of Kansu and Turkestan, who, it would appear, are exhibiting signs of that unrest which seems to be permeating the followers of the Prophet all over the world at the present time, and which points to a very strong and militant pan Islamic movement?

These are a few of the pressing questions which must be puzzling the authorities in Peking at the present moment, and upon the answers given to them depends largely the fate of China herself as the predominant power on the Asiatic Continent. Should the true constitutional party under the leadership of Yuan Shih-kai gain the day in the present struggle and succeed in establishing a stable centralized Government, with the child Emperor as the symbol of national cohesion, then all may be well, and China with a strong revived administration might exert a most beneficent influence on

those millions of Asiatics on the great central plateau who acknowledge her suzerainty.

If, on the other hand, the result of the present crisis should be an attempt to form a Republic of the federated provinces of China, the result must inevitably be a general *débâcle* and the loss of the Dependencies, to retain which the Empire has expended so much blood and treasure in the past, and one of which her people regard with especial veneration as the probable home of their early progenitors.

TIBET.

That the Tibetan danger was foreseen, may be inferred from the fact that one of the first acts of the Throne, after the recall of Yuan Shih-kai and the appointment of Ts'ien Ch'un-hsüan to the Viceroyalty of Szechuen, was the reinstatement of the strong and able Chao Erh-feng in his old office as Resident at Lhasa and Warden of the Tibetan Marches. Unfortunately, Chao found himself unable to leave his post at Chêngtu, was obliged to recall his veterans from Batang and the Chien-ch'ang valley for the defence of the provincial capital, and with the exception of the garrison at Lhasa and a few outposts among the Po-wu tribes in the vicinity of Rima, the Tibetan borderland stands denuded of troops.

China's sovereignty, although nominally extending to Batang and the line of the Mekong, is really not very effective west of Tachienlu, and the Tibetan and Sitan States are still ruled by their own "Tu-sze," or Governors, under the supervision of the Viceroy at Chêngtu. The last few years have witnessed many aggressive movements by the tribes, and although these have been sternly repressed by the Chinese columns from their bases at Litang and Batang, the country is still in a disorderly state. To the west we have seen that the unrest among the Abors and the murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson this last spring has led to the dispatch by the Indian Government of a strong punitive force under Major-General Bower, which, according to the last advices, had advanced beyond Pasigbat, less than one hundred miles from the Chinese advanced post at Rima. If the recent action of the Lamas and the weakening of Chinese authority leads to increased disturbances, it is possible that General Bower may find it imperative to extend his sphere of operations for the more complete protection of the Assam frontier.

China's attitude hinges on the solution of the problem at Wuchang. If the two parties come to terms and peace is declared, it will be possible for H. E. Ts'en to proceed to Chêngtu, and release Chao Erh-feng and his seasoned troops for a march on Lhasa. The longer the struggle is prolonged, the more difficult will it be for Chinese arms to regain their prestige in Tibet, and the greater the danger of possible complications with the Government of India.

MONGOLIA.

The attitude of the Lamaist hierarchy at Lhasa is almost bound to meet with

sympathy among their co-religionists in Mongolia, who recognize the spiritual sovereignty of the metropolitan at Urga. This patriarch ranks third in degree of veneration among the dignitaries of the Lamaist Church, being preceded only by the joint Pontiffs at Lhasa and Tashilunpo, but although his spiritual ascendancy over the Buddhists of both the Outer and Inner Mongols is supreme, his temporal power is insignificant.

The tribes have few grievances against the Manchu House. They have always enjoyed a considerable degree of autonomous rule under the supervision of the Board of Dependencies, and racially are more closely allied to the Manchus and the northern Chinese than to the men from provinces South of the Yangtze, with whose ideals and aspirations they have nothing in common.

In a recent telegram published by the "Shen Pao," it is reported that the Dzassak of the Kharach'in tribe has offered to mobilize 100,000 Mongols to assist the Throne. Although this appears to be a fabrication, inasmuch as the numbers are hopelessly exaggerated, and the average Mongol is armed with a bow and arrows, as was seen in the disastrous campaign against Japan in '94, still the loyalty of the great bulk of the Mongol tribesmen is unquestioned, and provided a strong Government is maintained at Peking, no trouble need be feared from this quarter.

THE NEW DOMINION.

In studying the conditions ruling in that great expanse of Central Asia usually labelled on our maps as Chinese Turkestan, but now forming the nineteenth province of the Empire and known as Sinkiang, the New Dominion, we are brought face to face with a far greater and more menacing problem—the power of Islam.

According to the latest and most authoritative estimate we learn that there are over 7,000,000 Mohammedans residing in the Chinese Empire, of whom roughly two and a half are to be found in Kansu, and a further two millions in Sinkiang, where they form more than 90 per cent. of the population, are mainly of Turkish extraction, and are known as the Chan T'ou or "torbaned people" as distinguished from the Tungsans or purely Chinese Mohammedans.

The successive dynasties on the Dragon Throne have always displayed the utmost tolerance towards their Moslem subjects, and an instance of their attitude is to be found in an Edict of Yung Cheng the third Emperor of the present dynasty dated A.D. 1731, in which we read the following illuminating words "In every province of the Empire for many centuries past have been found a large number of Mohammedans who form part of the people, whom I regard as my own children just as I do my other subjects. I make no distinction between them and those who do not belong to their religion. It is my wish, therefore, that they should be left in the free exercise of their religion, whose object is to teach men the observance of a moral

life, and the fulfilment of social and civil duties."

It is a significant fact, however, that prior to the establishment of the present Imperial House, we cannot trace any record of serious disturbance on the part of the Mohammedan population, and yet the last half century has witnessed three great upheavals each of which came within an ace of disintegrating the Empire. In 1855 broke out the Panthay Revolt in Yunnan ruthlessly suppressed after ten years intermittent fighting by Viceroy Ts'en Yu-ying at T'aiifu. This was followed by the great Dungan rebellion in western China with the establishment of Yakub Beg's ephemeral Empire among the Turkestan oases. But for the slow but sure methods of Ts'o Tsung-t'ang and the assassination of Yakub Beg in 1877, the world would probably have witnessed the creation of a vast Central Asian Mohammedan state extending from the T'ien-shan to the Ordos and embracing the present provinces of Sinkiang, Kansu, Shensi, Szechuan, and Yunnan. As it was, the Khokandi adventurer was recognized by great Britain and Russia, although the latter Power took the precaution of occupying Kuldja and the Ili valley, which were not restored to China until the Treaty of St. Petersburg in 1881.

After the suppression of the great Dungan rebellion the western provinces enjoyed twenty years of peace, until in 1895 the Salars in the Sining region of Kansu, infuriated by the action of the Chinese officials in ordering a general massacre of their sect, broke into open revolt. It was only after months of fierce fighting and indescribable cruelties that the famous Tang Fu-hsiang succeeded in relieving the city of Sining and stamping out the last embers of the conflagration.

Each of these great upheavals appears to have arisen, not so much from the accumulation of grievances, as from some trivial dispute which aroused the mutual antipathy of the two peoples, and the Chinese officials instead of judiciously investigating the case, threw their blind hatred into the scale and ordered a general massacre. It is noteworthy that the new Dominion has now been brought under the ordinary civil administration as it exists in the eighteen provinces, although the old military rule is retained in a modified form. The Governor of Kansu now acts as Administrator of Turkestan with his residence at Urumchi, and the Territory is divided into Circuits, Prefectures, and Departments, while the military organization rests in the hands of a Commander-in-Chief at Urumchi with three Brigade Generals at important strategic points.

The present crisis has not brought forth any definite movement in Turkestan as yet, but it must be remembered that the distances are vast and news travels slowly. There is abundant evidence to prove that considerable unrest prevails among the Moslems in western Kansu around Sining. It only requires some indiscreet act of an official and we may wake one morning to find the

whole province in a blaze. Centres of Russian intrigues among the Khanates on the Mongolian border such as Kobdo and Uliassutai would probably fan the flames, and with the universal spirit of unrest among "The Faithful" at the present time, the chances are that the whole of the Mohammedan peoples subject to China would make common cause.

THE URGENT NEED OF THE HOUR.

The moral is not far to seek. If China is to maintain that predominant position on the continent of Asia east of the T'ien-shan, which has been gained for her by her greatest Rulers in the past, she must act without delay and without hesitation. There is only one solution of the problem and that is the maintenance of a strong centralized Government at Peking. But, and the "but" looms large before us at the moment, it must of necessity be a monarchical Government. Let it be as limited as the ingenuities of Reformers may devise, let it be bound and fettered by constitutional safeguards until the Emperor is solely a figure head—mere shadow of his former self. The fact remains that like the Jews of old, the peoples of Asia look for a sign, some symbol of Empire, some emblem of nationalism which they can look up to and respect, and to which they may accord that homage and reverence and national worship that from time immemorial has been the proud heritage of the Son of Heaven.

T. M. A.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Across China on foot. By Edwin J. Dingle, Arrowsmith.

This is the latest contribution to the bibliography of the Western provinces of China. The author differs from his predecessors in the field in that, as the title of the book indicates, the whole journey from Chungking to Bhamo was accomplished on foot, except for considerable distances on two occasions. After much demur Mr. Dingle was induced to take a chair from Chungking, not indeed as a conveyance, but in order to save his face, and to lend dignity to his caravan.

Foreigners and Chinese alike agreed that it was bad enough to cross China on foot, but quite out of the question without a chair. That the traveller, in face of the great difficulties encountered, and in spite of a severe illness, should have triumphantly succeeded in his self-appointed task, speaks for his pluck and determination. From his illness he was nursed back to health by a missionary and his wife, and in a foreword Mr. Dingle pays a graceful and grateful tribute to their care and devotion. The severe hardships of a prolonged march through the difficult mountain country of Yunnan, the badness of the roads and inns, the beauties of the scenery, these are all vividly depicted and the incidents of travel are often diverting. The author was quite unacquainted with the Chinese language, and was there-

fore compelled to rely upon his faithful boy Tong, whose pidgin English, by the way, is quaint and is reminiscent of the stage Chinese. Ludicrous situations and misunderstandings resulted, nearly culminating, on occasions, in serious quarrels.

The route followed, adequately shown in the map at the end of the book, is one of considerable interest, differing in places from any taken by previous white travellers. The carefully compiled itinerary, with distances, altitudes and information concerning roads and accommodation, should be of great value to travellers meditating this journey. Mr. Dingle traversed the Miao country and saw at close quarters the various western tribesmen, the Lolo, Nonsu, Shans and Kachins and he has much to add to the information supplied by earlier writers, notably Major Davies.

Especially interesting are his remarks on the feudal conditions and the slave trade among the Na-su and Tu-su. He warmly eulogizes the work of the missions in their attempt to reclaim the tribesmen from the degrading state of life in this dark corner of China. The author disagrees with the majority of travellers as to the deadliness of the Salween Valley, the dangers of which he thinks have been greatly exaggerated. An interesting appendix deals with the Yunnan-Tonking Railway and allied schemes and other notable appendices treat of modern Yunnan history and French doings in that province.

The illustrations are unusually abundant, almost uniformly excellent and of the highest interest. There are many capital pictures of various tribesmen, which will doubtless be welcomed by the ethnological student, and some of the photographs of the superb western mountain scenery are beyond praise.

Many faults mar the book, however, and it is impossible to deny that the style is often obscure and incoherent, even slovenly. The author indulges in an occasional novel and startling use of words; he digresses intolerably; he is terribly prolix, especially in descriptions of scenery. The book bears traces of having been brought out in a hurry, without careful revision, and slight but vexatious mis-statements are the unfortunate result.

To quote a very few: 38° F is described as a hard frost; Margary is stated to have been murdered in Feb. 21 1875 (p. 381) and in 1876 (p. 420) Mr. Dingle believes that he and the missionaries alone have resided in the far interior for any length of time. The author's enthusiasm leads him into the frequent use of superlatives: The widest-travelled are the most cautious in the use of the phrase "nowhere in the world....." The spelling of Chinese names is peculiar and lacks uniformity.

But it would be ungenerous to dwell too largely on the fault of Mr. Dingle's book and to withhold praise. Its merits lie in the enthusiasm and unflinching good humour of the author, often under the most trying circumstances, and in his happy knack of making the best of things. Cheerfulness is the keynote of the book, and it must have needed a

goodly stock of that quality to enable the author to make a seven-day journey over execrable roads whilst suffering from malaria, dysentery and a broken arm.

Beauty: a Chinese Drama. Translated from the original by the Rev. J. Macgowan.

The Rev. J. Macgowan, formerly of Amoy, has laid students of Chinese lore and literature under further obligations by his translation of the Chinese Drama "Beauty," one of the most popular plays in China at the present time. The heroine of this beautiful fairy story lived during the later Han Dynasty, (A.D. 25-190) and all who have secured a copy of "Chinese Folklore," by the same author, published last year, could not do better than to secure a copy of this present work which may be regarded as supplementary to the previous volume. China in the early ages of the Han Dynasty was often terribly harassed by the wild and barbarous tribes that lived beyond its northern boundaries, and Mongols and Kins and Tartars, lured by the wealth of the Flowery Kingdom, used to make savage incursions into it, and when they retired they carried with them not only the plunder of the ravaged districts, but also many of their inhabitants as well. The supreme devotion of Beauty to her country, and her great suffering and tragic death, have so appealed to the romance and loyalty of the Chinese, that her story has been dramatized. The drama in its English dress will captivate its readers by its clearness of style and smoothness of diction. The volume is published by E. L. Morice, 9, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London, and the price is two shillings.

交易常談) *Dialogues Chinois Guide, de la Conversation à l'Usage des Commisants*, Par A. Guérin, Consul de France.

A unique and valuable work for Frenchmen who desire to obtain a knowledge of the Chinese language. It is not intended for those who have no knowledge whatever of Chinese, but rather for those who having overcome some of the initial difficulties inseparable from the study of this language are desirous of being able to enter into commercial relations with the Chinese without the intermediary of the interpreter or comprador.

The dialogues were composed under the author's directions, by a Pekingese literary man, and the student may rest assured that all the expressions and idioms employed are those that are in constant use by the Chinese in their commercial and business dealings. The northern dialect has been chosen in preference to any other under the conviction that it is widely understood over a vast area by all who have had an ordinary education.

The pages of the volume are divided into three parallel columns, the first of which gives the Chinese character, the second the French rendering and the third a supplementary translation, almost literal. Some explanatory notes

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mining it will be on the chances of the metal remaining at about the present value, which is quite reasonable. Whatever standard a country may have, silver coins as tokens are needed in large quantities, and the more trade there is the more will silver be wanted, especially in Asia.

As things stand, at gold standard for China is out of the question. Standardization of currency is, of course, very necessary if economic and trade conditions are not perennially abnormal, as has been the case in China. India and Japan have yet to reap the benefits of the gold standard to any extent, and the same applies to Siam. Silver forms the principal medium for coinage and it will continue to be so. China is poorer than any of these countries and a gold standard would mean an increase in the price of commodities.

The silver standard that has been decided upon is the best for China, and with the advent of settled conditions the first object of the Government should be an attempt at currency reform. Silver then will be needed in quantities unused before in China; and with the loss of confidence in paper money it is only natural that the demand should be augmented.

The latest circular of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. contains some rather curious statements about Indian currency. Of course it is difficult to arrive at a right policy for a country where the bulk of the wage earners are precluded from taking gold into daily use, and whose trade is with countries only having the gold standard. The adoption of the policy of 1893 has naturally led to the continued rise in prices, and the Indian press has been crying out against it.

But it is surprising to know that it has been caused "by the large quantity of silver rupees coined between 1904 and 1908." The fact is that the wealth of the country being in silver, and the gold standard having led to the depreciation of silver, prices have risen. Any number of silver coins would be absorbed in India, if only the "token" is somewhere near its intrinsic value. It is not so in India, hence the muddle. If China should adopt a gold standard the result would be far worse.

It is rumored that Russia is going to put an end to the silver coinage and substitute nickel coins instead. The great majority of the Russian population is poor and consequently the great bulk of the people use only silver, and have their wealth in silver. A change like this would create a disturbance in the economic condition of the country which would be most undesirable. Anyhow, the rumour is made much of at present by the adherents of the "gold-standard-for-all" school.

The Government of India is scrupulously adhering to its promise in regard to the export of opium to the Far East, but whatever may be the

political changes in China, there is no doubt that the future for opium is not bright. Prices moved up sky-high recently and the revolution dislocated this market with others. If, in spite of all demands for constitutional reform, there are still to be found people who will pay three or four thousand taels per chest for opium, doubts must be entertained of the sincerity of such demands.

THE REVOLUTION AND TRADE.

The depressing influence of the revolution on trade still continues. Except for some deliveries here and there of cargo, the value of which is not appreciable, and inquiries by Chinese, more with a view to relieve the tedium of idleness than to make purchases business has been at a standstill. The fall of Nanking has opened up the Yangtze Valley to trade, and, in the natural course of events, some business for the immediate needs of the market should be possible. But, unfortunately, certain forces which militate against the prosecution of commerce are operating and until they are spent the prospects of trade are not very hopeful.

The first of these, as we have stated often is the practical anarchy in the country, and the insecurity which pre-

vents the free movement of goods or money. The second is the prospect of military operations following upon the success of one party or another, and the fear of reprisals. But the third and most important is the dislocated finances of the country. The revolutionary party is badly in need of funds, and Chinese merchants in Shanghai and elsewhere would seem to be loath, indeed in many cases unable, to make further inroads into their purses. Owing to the stagnation of trade consequent upon the financial crisis, money is scarce, prices have risen and everybody, rich and poor, is feeling the pinch. The issue of revolutionary banknotes has proved a failure, as was only to be expected. Subscriptions are being sought, but, at the same time, we understand there is a good deal of disaffection in the camp owing to the enforced levy on people who are not in a position to afford it. The managers of native banks are in most cases prominent revolutionists; they paid liberally at first, but now they find they cannot remain both revolutionists leaders and bankers at the same time. The banks that failed have made an abortive attempt to settle affairs, but are in no position to move any further.

The foreign merchant is paying dearly for the revolution, and it is still too early to say what the immediate future has in store for us.

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[illegible]

SANATOGEN

THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

Saturday, Dec. 2.

UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR CHINA.

DENIAL OF WASHINGTON REPORT.

Peking, Nov. 30.

Mr. W. J. Calhoun, United States Minister to Peking, denies the report that the United States has offered the Council of Foreign Ministers at Peking to send 2,500 American troops from the Philippines with a view to keeping open the railway from Peking to the sea and for the protection of foreigners, as stated in to-day's Reuter telegrams. The United States Minister requests that the telegram be not published.—*Reuter*.

* * * Reuter telegraphed from London late on Thursday that the telegram should read "offered to the Council of Foreign Ministers at Peking." As we had already published the original telegram no course is open but to give the amended version, coupled with the immediate contradiction with which the report has been received by Mr. Calhoun.—*Ed.*

THE PENITENCE OF SUN PAO-CHI.

An Imperial edict has been issued forgiving Governor Sun Pao-chi, of Shantung, for his temporary disloyalty, which he repents.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

POSITION OF EUROPEANS IN CHINA.

CONCERTED MEDIATION.

London, Dec. 1.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British Government is consulting Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking, as to the advisability of landing British troops in China. At present, however, there is no reason to apprehend that the position of Europeans is any worse than formerly.

It is understood that Great Britain, Japan and the United States of America intend to act in close consultation with reference to concerted mediation in China. They will welcome any opportunity for such action but at present their attitude is best defined as one of strict neutrality.—*Reuter*.

AN IMPERIALIST VICTORY.

The following was received in Reuter's telegrams yesterday :—

Peking telegrams state that the Imperialists were victorious in a pitched battle at Ningyuan, Szechuan. The missionaries are safe.

THE REVOLUTION IN MANCHURIA.

FIGHTING IN SEVERAL QUARTERS.

Tokio, Dec. 1.

The troops of General Feng Huang-cheng of Mukden have massacred the revolutionary canvassers and have beheaded some suspects.

The Hungtutze in revenge have opened war. Some Imperialist troops are said to have been taken prisoner by the Hungtutze, who murdered their prisoners before retiring.

Viceroy Chao Erh-sen has sent an expedition after them and a decisive battle is expected to take place shortly.

Policemen are deserting in Liaoyang and are cooperating with their colleagues in Liushobo where they have proclaimed a democratic administration. Many policemen and troops in the neighbourhood are joining them.

An expedition has been despatched against the revolutionaries at Pitzewo.

A severe battle began outside Liaoyang at eleven o'clock to-day. Revolutionaries attempting to promote an attack on Mukden are said to have been beheaded.

It is said that the revolutionaries are plotting to assassinate Viceroy Chao Erh-sen.

Revolutionary canvassers are trying to collect ¥300,000 in contributions in Yokohama and elsewhere.—*Japanese Service*.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. YIN CHANG.

(From the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd.")

Peking, Nov. 28.

Your representative to-day had an interview with General Yin Chang, Chief of the General Staff. According to the statements made by General Yin Chang, no long armistice has been granted to the revolutionists at Wuchang. Only a short space of time has been given to them to consider the question of returning to loyalty. The demand of the Wuchang rebels for free withdrawal with weapons has been refused. It was impossible to pursue the rebels in Shansi over the mountain passes, because for the time being the number of troops requisite for the great marches to turn the enemy's flanks were not available. General Yin Chang admitted that the Imperial troops were being concentrated at Langfang, between Peking and Tientsin, in order to be ready for the protection of both cities. General Feng Kuo-chang's troops at Hankow are to be reinforced by the 5th division garrisoned in Shantung. It was difficult to say anything with regard to the future of China. The Government was in want of the requisite

number of troops. The 6th division had distinguished themselves at Hankow most of all. All the Imperial troops there had always fought with the greatest bravery and behaved most splendidly under fire. Only during the time when he, General Yin Chang, was chief commander, they had captured forty-four rebel guns. General Feng Kuo-chang, the supreme commander of the troops at Hankow, has not been subordinated to General Tuan Chi-jui, the newly appointed acting Viceroy of the Hu Provinces. With regard to the fate of Nanking no official reports had been received.

Tsingtao, Nov. 30.

General Wu Ting-yuan has been appointed to the command of the 5th division. Tsinanfu is perfectly quiet.

FIGHTING AT NANKING.

PURPLE HILL TAKEN.

Telegrams from Nanking yesterday say that at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon the Imperialists set fire to the village of Sichowchang. This was followed about three o'clock by the sound of a great explosion in the direction of Hsiakwan, and it is surmised that the powder magazine in the vicinity had exploded.

At 4 p.m. some daring revolutionaries climbed Purple Hill, and exchanged fire with the Imperialists the whole night through. At 6.30 yesterday morning Purple Hill was effectively occupied by the revolutionaries.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CAPTURE.

Other information shows that the attack was a combined one by three columns and that it was a most daring and courageous piece of work, carried out in the face of heavy fire.

Purple Mountain—or rather the spur which runs down to the Tachung-yuen and which has been fortified since 1900—has according to report changed hands so many times, that even the above news might be open to doubt. But it is known that the revolutionaries were preparing on Wednesday to make a determined assault on what is a strategic point of immense importance. Not only does it command a great stretch of wall, but the plain of the Ming Tombs, extending away to Tiger Hill, the guns on which were unable to reach it effectively.

IMPERIALIST POSITION.

With the loss of Purple Mountain, the Imperialist position is as follows.

Apart from the 2,000 men whom General Chang put into Pukou some time ago, he holds the suburb of Hsiakwan, and is throwing up breastworks about the Shanghai-Nanking railway station with sandbags, and is digging holes, which may be either for mines or for bomb-proof shelters. He also holds the heights of Yufatai outside the city at the southern end.

What the position is on the west of the city, either of Imperialists or revolutionaries, there is no information to show.

All told, General Chang is estimated to possess about 15,000 troops, of whom 5,000 are as good as can be found, the balance more or less raw recruits.

THE REVOLUTIONARY SIDE.

Against these forces the attackers are estimated to number 20,000, not counting those there may be on the west side. The weakest point in the revolutionary position is the deficiency of proper means of communication between one part and another, there being no heliographs and no service of field telegraphy.

On the other hand, the spirit of the men is described as wonderful. The great majority of them are regulars, and all can be depended upon to go and do what they are told.

The commissariat department is described as one of the wonders of the advance on Nanking. What its organization is, there is nothing to show, but wherever and whenever food is needed, there a field kitchen springs up as by magic and in a few minutes food is ready served in abundance.

THE POSITION AT HANYANG.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S REPLY.

Telegrams received from Hankow yesterday, dated November 30, stated that Yuan Shih-kai's reply to General Li Yuan-hung's application for an armistice had been received that day but that its contents were not known.

It is stated that 20,000 Imperialist troops with large siege guns had arrived, and on the morning of the 30th there was some desultory firing at Wuchang from Hanyang, but this ceased at noon.

Piteous stories are reported of wounded revolutionaries left without food and water on the hillside for three days.

BOMBARDMENT IN PREPARATION.

Hankow, Nov. 30.

Thorough preparations are being made for the bombardment of Wuchang, by the Imperialists, from Hanyang as well as from the Chinese city of Hankow.—*Ostasiatischer Lloyd*.

THE LAST ENCOUNTER.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

The I.-C.S. Tuckwo arrived here from River ports yesterday morning. She left Hankow only an hour or two later than the C.N.S. Tatung, which reached this port on Thursday, but was delayed at the North-east Crossing in an unsuccessful attempt to refloat the I.-C.S. Kutwo, which is still ashore there.

At Hankow on Saturday night, November 26, those on board the Tuckwo were near enough to the scene of action to gain some knowledge of what was going on. They relate that from 7 p.m. onwards there was a terrific exchange of heavy gun-fire between the Imperialist forces, at Hankow, and the Hanyang and Wuchang forts. The Imperialist infantry

was massed on the Hankow bank of the Han river, preparatory to effecting a crossing, and in the darkness and under cover of the guns, managed to throw four pontoon bridges across the Han River and effect a landing on the Hanyang Forts side. Once the Imperialists had gained a landing, the Revolutionary forces fled, and the Hanyang Forts were evacuated; but in the meantime the breach-blocks of the guns had been removed.

THE FLIGHT TO WUCHANG.

A large number of the Revolutionary troops made their escape in a northerly direction along the banks of the Han River; but the majority, who proved less fortunate, attempted to cross the Yangtze to Wuchang, and to do so took possession of all river craft, small or large, that was available. As the latter were attempting to make their escape to Wuchang, they were subjected to severe gun-fire, not only from the machine-guns and rifles of the Imperialists remaining on the Hankow side of the two rivers, but also from their fellow-patriots at Wuchang, who were unable to distinguish, or dared not attempt to distinguish, between friend and foe. The result was that the river was strewn with corpses and wreckage of boats, and during and after the conflict dead and wounded were being carried into the foreign concessions of Hankow in an endless stream. Hospitals in every concession were quickly filled to overflowing with maimed and wounded, and so great was the tax on hospital accommodation that even the churches had to be placed at the disposal of the Red Cross workers in order to accommodate the patients.

In the meantime it was noticeable that there was no firing of heavy artillery from the Hanyang Forts, which is evidence in favour of the statement that prior to deserting the Forts the Revolutionary troops had rendered the guns useless.

THE IMPERIALIST VICTORY.

SCENES AT HANKOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hankow, Nov. 27.

Since my letter was sent off this morning, the whole scene has changed. It became known about ten o'clock that the Imperialists had last night got possession of the possession of the Hehsan. It appears now that republican troops were crossing from Hanyang to Wuchang all night, in full retreat. To us the change in the situation came with startling suddenness. About eleven o'clock in the morning a tremendous cannonade opened from the Wuchang forts and rifle fire from Hankow, the reason for which at first was not apparent, until boat after boat was seen floating down the Yangtze with no hand or only a lifeless one at the helm. Launches went out and towed them in to the landing-stage opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The first boat was filled with dead, the second contained a

few wounded, many dead, and only one, a little boy, unhurt.

The saddest sight of all was a Chinese war junk, the poop knocked to bits, the mast destitute of sail, and the boat packed full of dead, dying, wounded and a few unhurt soldiers who had in the early morning unexpectedly found the grey-coats coming over the Kuaishan to their destruction. They spoke of treachery; but it is far more likely that retreat had been turned to flight, and that want of thought rather than treachery had been the cause of their disaster.

BRITISH RESIDENTS AND THE WOUNDED.

British residents turned to with a will to help the wounded and distressed. The way in which men of all classes and occupations have assisted in these sad tasks within the last few days is beyond all praise. Stirred by their example, Chinese in silk gowns and coolies of all sorts have lent a hand, no pay being asked or given. There is no need to give a lurid description of the things we have seen never to forget. There is great sadness reigning in this Concession over the deplorable carnage daily with us now. One wonders why it is necessary for the cinematograph and the camera to be always present at scenes like that. The British Concession is a free land, but that is no reason why even death and wounds should be thus desecrated.

THE POSITION OF THE COMBATANTS.

The present situation appears to be that the Imperialists are in complete and undisputed possession of Hankow and Hanyang. They are now in a position to bombard Wuchang whenever they like. The revolutionaries are in force in the East of the Yangtze from Chinsan to Wuchang. They have also one torpedo-boat, which should make the transport of troops very difficult, if not impossible. Large numbers of republican troops were also passed to-day at Yanglo. Others have reached Huangchenfu and still others are on the way. The two cruisers at Yanglo, if properly handled, together with the second torpedo-boat, should be able to control the river in that direction absolutely. It is almost certain that two or three thousand republican troops are somewhere above Hanyang, quite probably out off from their base. With anything like skilful leadership the republicans have still a strong position, but the loss of arsenal, powder and powder factory is by no means a trifle, and the city itself is likely to be destroyed by the Kueishan guns.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

Some two weeks ago there was talk on the Government side of negotiations being re-opened when Hanyang was in their hands. Certainly they have been in no position to negotiate heretofore, and now it is doubtful if General Li could, even if he would, come to terms with them. China has moved during

the last two months, and Wuchang is but one item out of many. To us it seems as though this day's work prolongs the struggle indefinitely. It is strange that the fighting men of China should be annihilating one another for the sake of a cause and a Court in which none of them believe.

Tuesday, Nov. 28.

News from the rebel side as to yesterday's defeat begins to filter through. Hunan troops were seen marching home for eighteen miles above Wuchang by the officers on board the str. Kian, which arrived from Changsha yesterday. For some days it had been known in Wuchang that there was a little trouble with the artillery but foreigners, at least, had taken no notice of it. The awfully sudden collapse which took place yesterday seems to have been caused more than by anything else by the dissension arising between these artillery-men and other Hupeh troops and the Hunanese. A house divided against itself cannot stand. The Hunanese in hospital here, when told that Hanyang was in the hands of the enemy, simply laughed and refused to believe any such story, so impregnable did they know their position to be. It was noticeable yesterday that the dead and wounded that reached here were almost all Hupeh men, whilst for days previously the bulk of the wounded were Hunanese. This probably explains why the Ironworks guard was left to its fate. Negotiations are now proceeding between General Li and the Government envoys. It is possible that he, and those he represents, having been abandoned to their fate, may come to terms. The more general impression is that Wuchang will be evacuated and that the troops will retreat on Kiukiang under the protection of the cruisers. There will be no railway to aid the Northern troops in a march either on Changsha or Kiukiang, but the moral effect of this defeat is likely to be immense. Even the reinstatement of the old régime would appear to be less rotten and less weakening to China than months of anarchy.

GENERAL HUANG HSIN.

It was reported in Shanghai yesterday that General Huang Hsin, who has been in command of the rebel troops at Hanyang, had arrived in Shanghai by one of the incoming river-steamers, presumably the Nanyang Maru; but inquiries made on board that steamer elicited the reply that if he had come as a passenger to Shanghai, it must have been in the guise of a Chinese of the lower class. Rumour has it, however, that he arrived here, accompanied by his staff, and was in a very nervous state of mind; but intends to make his headquarters here with a view to prosecuting the attack on Nanking.

On the other hand, our Hankow correspondent states that it is reported there that General Huang Hsin, with his troops, has gone to Hunan.

BANDITS IN CHEKIANG.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Shaohsing, Nov. 29.

The city of Shaohsing has, to the outward eye, resumed its normal appearance; but although the streets seem crowded with people, prominent merchants have informed me that business is practically at a standstill.

The revolutionaries are keeping wonderfully good order in the city, but seem to have little or no control of the outlying towns and districts of the prefecture. Bands of robbers are roving about in search of plunder in the Northern part of the Yuyao district. Zongyu and Chuki have also suffered. A copy of a proclamation which was issued by a robber chief, who entered and terrorized the hien city of Singchang, was placed in my hands.

It contained eight items, four of them are of interest as showing the views of these banditti and may be translated as follows: Exterminate the officials; exterminate all foreigners; destroy the new schools and exterminate the scholars. Permission is granted to all either to plant or eat opium.

The official in Singchang fell a victim to the robbers while the others fled and so escaped with their lives. The people of that district have now combined to form a "self-preservation society." A small contingent, numbering some fifty men, was sent from our weak garrison to assist in keeping the robbers in check. We have now only a force of 200 soldiers left in Shaohsing, 100 of whom are armed with breech-loaders, while the remainder have possessed themselves of old muzzle-loaders. A band of four or five hundred determined men might easily take the city as the guard is altogether inadequate and is much smaller than the garrison considered necessary to preserve order under the old regime.

Monday, Dec. 4.

IMPERIALIST SUCCESS.

Tokio, Dec. 3.

The self-styled revolutionaries at Mukden have been expelled. The operations of the revolutionists in Liaoyang, who did not know of the postponement of the general scheme at Mukden, have resulted in a miserable defeat. — *Japanese Service.*

CAPTURE OF NANKING.

ESCAPE OF CHANG HSUN.

In various quarters on Saturday news of the capture of Nanking by the revolutionary troops was received, and from all these it appears to have been a bloodless victory. While one account gave it that General Chang Hsun surrendered with all his troops, others and more trustworthy say that he escaped. Following upon the taking of the city, the turmoil subsided in the district, and yesterday so quiet had things become that it was resolved to re-open the train service.

THE LAST BOMBARDMENT.

The operations which took place on Friday rendered the fall of the city imminent. A fierce bombardment took place on that day, and following upon it two important fortresses hoisted the white flag. The revolutionaries bombarded the Taiping Gate, and along the river front there was also some firing, the Lion Hill forts and the gunboats exchanging shots. At this stage the occupation of Purple Mountain by the revolutionaries was thoroughly completed.

THE SURRENDER.

On Saturday morning the opposing sides met in parley and then came to terms, for immediately afterwards the revolutionaries took possession of the city. By midday the Lion Hill Forts were flying the white flag, indicating that the gunners had gone over. The capture was effected without fighting, and it is said that General Chang Hsun made good his escape by the South Gate. It was generally anticipated that he would find a line of escape by way of Pukou, and there would seem to be every reason to believe that he did make good his escape to the other side of the river, where he demanded of the railway authorities a train to take him to the north. The revolutionaries state that they do not wish to kill him, but are anxious to prevent him from getting to Peking. It is further stated that Viceroy Chang Jen-chun and Tieh Liang, the Tartar General, also escaped to Pukou.

As for the Imperialists left behind their lives are spared as part of the terms of surrender.

Further details of the occupation of the city show that General Li, whose headquarters are at Tiger Fort, occupied Hsiakwan as well as the banks of the river. When he did so, the revolutionary cruisers, which had hitherto anchored a couple of miles down river, approached with considerable caution, and took up positions under the guns of Lion Hill. The terms under which the Imperialist surrendered are said to have been arranged by General Lin, the revolutionary second in command, who was responsible for the taking of the Taiping Gate. Later on the revolutionary troops took over the telegraph office, and within a very short time white flags were to be seen everywhere. Everything was peaceful yesterday, and a telegram from the railway officials there stated that the train service would be resumed today.

AN ALLEGED BARGAIN.

A curious story reaches us, from a quarter which it is impossible to disregard, that the fall of Nanking was virtually a "put up job," if the phrase may pass.

Three days ago, it is said, General Chang Hsun actually came to Shanghai, interviewed the revolutionary leaders, received a certain sum of money and a promise of free means of escape; and on these terms undertook that Nanking should be surrendered.

Thereafter he returned to Nanking, with the result already known. From this source we are further informed that

General Chang has now left Pukou with a force of soldiers estimated between 500 and 1,000.

FIGHTING REPOTED AT PUKOU.

An encounter to the north of Pukou is reported to have taken place on Saturday. It is understood that whilst there are Imperialist troops in Pukou, they are practically encircled by revolutionaries, and the telegram which has been received is not clear upon the point whether the fighting was between these forces or another branch of the Imperialist army. The information is that the Imperialist army of Chihli, under Chang Kai-chi, arrived in the vicinity of Pukou, and fighting took place between it and the revolutionaries. The revolutionaries it is said, were defeated with the loss of two guns.

FLIGHT OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

Another version of the fall of Nanking received here yesterday says that at ten o'clock on Saturday morning General Liu, commander of the Chinkiang forces, entered the city with several thousand soldiers by the Taiping Gate, whilst the other detachment entered the Ilong Gate, taking the whole city without resistance. The populace welcomed them by flying white flags. The greater part of the Imperialist troops had fled to Pukou on Friday evening, and the others surrendered to the revolutionaries. In the course of the taking of the city some of the soldiers engaged were killed, but as the greater part of the Imperialists had fled, the casualties were comparatively few in number.

General Liu, it is reported, was at once appointed by the Generalissimo to be commander of the city. He entered the Viceroy's yamen whence he issued commands and orders to his troops. In the evening General Sze, of Chinkiang, was also in the city. The city is generally quiet, but from time to time firing is heard—probably alarm firing. All the foreign residents are safe.

AN APPEAL TO SHANGHAI.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. A. W. U. Pope, General Manager of the Shanghai Nanking Railway, telegraphed us an earnest appeal to raise funds for the relief of the destitute of Nanking. He stated that all the houses had been destroyed, that the weather was bitterly cold and that there were no supplies of food. He added that men and money were needed badly and also earnest helpers.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF PUKOU.

Late telegrams received last night from Nanking report that the Imperialists have evacuated Pukou.

The Tartar city in Nanking is said to have been burned by the revolutionary leaders' permission. Otherwise all is reported quiet.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

THE PENITENCE OF SHANTUNG.

(From the "Ostasia-ischer Lloyd")

Peking, Dec. 1.

An Imperial Edict is issued to-day in reply to the memorial addressed to the Throne by Sun Pao-chi, Governor of Shantung, in which the latter asked to be punished for the secession of Shantung. The Edict declares that Sun Pao-chi will not be punished, because he was only involuntarily carried away by the movement. The attitude taken by General Wu Ting-yuan, commander of the 5th division, and by the gentry of Shantung, is appreciated in the Edict in terms of praise.

THE LEGATION GUARDS.

Berlin, Dec. 2.

The Austro-Hungarian cruiser has landed 100 men in Tientsin.

GERMAN COMMENT.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" finds fault with a certain feeling of "China weariness," which is making itself conspicuous in Germany, on account of the present revolt in China. This very revolt, the paper says, will promote the regeneration of China, and its consequence, whatever the future régime may be, will be the extension of railways, the opening of roads of communication and the commencement of Chinese industrialism.

MOVEMENTS OF NORTHERN TROOPS.

Peking, Dec. 2.

About 8,000 troops of the 3rd division and the Mixed Brigade garrisoned at Changchun in Manchuria have left for Paotingfu. The 12th brigade of the 8th division will depart from Liaoyang to Paotingfu also, in order to be advanced to Sianfu later on. Sixty railway cars full of weapons and ammunition are on the way from Taku to Paotingfu.

General Feng Kuo-chang, the conqueror of Hsankow and Hanyang, has fallen ill, and is expected to return to Peking.

Fifty French soldiers arrived here to-day. Six hundred Japanese troops are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Two thousand troops of the 3rd division have been despatched to Yungtschuen, in Honan, in order to check the revolutionaries in Northern Anhui.

All troops hitherto concentrated at Langfang, in Chihli, are being despatched to Paotingfu and Shiehshichuang, probably with the purpose of getting to the rear of the positions of the Shansi rebels on the great road from Peking, via Kalgan and Tatungfu, in Northern Shansi, outside the passes of the inner Great Wall, to Taiyuanfu.

Difficulties have arisen with regard to the payment of the loan of \$30,000,000 contracted by Baron Cottu. The rumour that the loan has been definitely contracted by the Franco-Belgian Syndicate is, therefore, probably unfounded.

THE FALL OF HANYANG.

Hankow, Dec. 2.

The Revolutionary Government at Wuchang emphatically contradicts in its proclamations the fall of Hanyang, which, however, is a fact. Li Yuan-hung, the Commander of Wuchang, is said to be deeply depressed by the recapture of Hanyang. Negotiations with a view to a definite settlement were commenced by Imperialists and Revolutionaries on November 28. Discussions are said to prevail between Hupeh and Hunan troops at Wuchang.

TRUCE DECLARED AT WUCHANG.

DEPARTURE OF HUNANESE TROOPS.

According to telegrams received yesterday from Hankow, the opponents had arrived at an agreement to declare a truce until 8 a.m. on December 6. This truce does not apparently extend to Nanking. Nevertheless locally in Hankow the prospects of peace were considered more hopeful.

It is to be noted that a truce is different from an armistice in the sense that it implies no obligation on either side to refrain from strengthening its position.

The telegram further stated that a large number of Hunanese troops had been seen marching away up river in perfect order. The reason for this manoeuvre, over and above the known fact of dissensions between the Hunanese and Hupeh troops, is a mystery, but it is just possible that the absentees are going to attack the Tartar city of Chinchow which still holds out. Another theory is that the Hunanese are going back to Yochow, to carry on the war within their own borders, leaving the Hupeh men to look after themselves.

OUTLAWRY IN HUNAN AND HUPEH.

Further telegrams, received late last night, state that the Hanyang batteries shelled the Wuchang headquarters on Saturday. There is a great exodus of civilians from Wuchang, and the army is encamped outside the city on the side remote from the river.

Outlawry in the country districts of Hunan and Hupeh is increasing.

THE FALL OF HANYANG.

THE HUNANESE DEFECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hankow, Nov. 29.

My information as to the reasons for the fall of Hanyang was more than confirmed yesterday. A party of foreign Red Cross workers explored most of the neighbourhood within and without the City. They found only two or three wounded altogether. This agrees with the reports of civilians that practically the whole defensive force in Hanyang left in good order on Sunday night, leaving an undefended position for the Imperialists to capture. They took with them

all the important machinery from the arsenal and paid the workmen a *cumsha* of \$100.00 each.

That some 200 to 300 Hupeh troops should have been left to be cut to pieces by the enemy still remains a mystery. Some will have it that they were wounded by Hunanese soldiers and not by the Imperialists in the first place. A certain number of Hunan troops, evidently not prisoners, were seen by several foreigners at the Tachibana station yesterday.

This unexpected defection of the Hunan army has, of course, altered entirely the whole situation. None would be surprised if under the circumstances General Li should try to make the best terms possible for himself and his province. Some desultory firing goes on from the batteries on the Wuchang side. The Northern Army is busy making its position in Hanyang more secure and in preparing for the bombardment of Wuchang. Meanwhile, as Nanking hangs in the balance, peace talk is proceeding.

ARRIVAL OF KIANGSI TROOPS.

Kiangsi troops in considerable numbers have just arrived at Wuchang. The impression in that city is that Nanking is in the hands of the revolutionaries. A foreigner who has just returned from Wuchang says that he is told there was a quarrel which was composed on Sunday. The troops were on the point of returning to take up their position when it was discovered that the Imperialists had found the place deserted and it was too late.

IMPERIAL SECURITIES AND FUNDS.

ATTITUDE OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES.

In view of the reports that have lately been circulated of demands made by the revolutionaries upon the Consular Body, for the surrender of securities belonging to the Imperial Government, of dues collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs, etc., it may be of interest to explain the situation as far as we have been able to ascertain it.

As regards the Tsching Bank, a warning has been given by the revolutionaries to the bank officials that in their own interest they will do well to remit no money to Peking. It would scarcely suit the revolutionary book that in the event of their being successful they should find themselves left with no money and all liabilities.

With regard to the securities held by the Taotai, which were recently handed over to the foreign Consuls to be held in trust, and the Customs dues which are being paid into a special account in the name of the Inspector. General, as has been done at Hankow, a letter was received towards the end of last week by the Consular body. But inasmuch as it was sent anonymously, it was not one of which any notice could or would be taken.

The attitude of the ostensible leaders in the Shanghai district is, in these

matters, perfectly correct. What, however, has been recognized throughout is that there exists an under party of an impulsive nature, whose actions, although to some extent held in check by their seniors, have to be watched accordingly.

It is understood that the revolutionary coffers in Shanghai have lately been replenished by contributions from the South.

A REPORTED BOYCOTT.

Within the past few days rumours have been rife respecting a boycott which, it is stated, the Chinese intend to carry out against German firms. A meeting was held about Thursday or Friday, and it is understood that it was attended principally by volunteers of the citizen soldiery, who are reported as having resolved that no more cloth for uniforms should be purchased from German firms. Since the murder of Friday the rumours have increased, and it is a noteworthy fact that in many Chinese circles no sympathy is expressed for the murdered man.

It is understood that among the Chinese in Japan there is the same talk of a boycott of German firms as is mentioned above. The motive for this action is said to be a suspicion that the revolutionaries have that some German firms have committed a breach of neutrality in favour of the Imperialists.

REVOLUTIONARY MEETING IN SHANGHAI.

THE HANYANG DEFEAT.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting under the auspices of the local revolutionary party was held in Chang Sa-ho's Garden with the object of appointing a new treasurer and of obtaining funds.

The most interesting part of the gathering was a speech made by General Huang Hsin, who commanded the troops when they were defeated at Hanyang. In the course of his remarks upon the defeat he is understood to have stated that the Hunan troops who were with him on the occasion were unreliable, and he complained of them. He also stated that the Imperialists were better armed than the revolutionaries.

The business of the meeting was to elect a new treasurer in place of Mr. Shen Mai-yu, who is to proceed south to Hongkong and Singapore in an endeavour to raise funds for the revolutionary party. Mr. Chu Pao-san was appointed to fill his place, with two deputy treasurers.

Promises of further subscriptions were asked, and it is understood that the meeting undertook to subscribe Tls. 40,000.

With reference to General Huang Hsin's presence in Shanghai, it may be remembered that on Saturday we gave two reports, one that he had arrived in the port, and the other, a rumour quoted for what it was worth, by our

Hankow Correspondent, that he had gone with his troops into Hunan. As events have subsequently proved, he came to Shanghai.

GENERAL HUANG'S SPEECH.

Only known revolutionaries were admitted to the conference, all other persons, especially those representing the foreign Press, were excluded.

Gen. Huang, being a stranger, was not recognized by the meeting. But he received a tremendous ovation when the Shanghai Tath announced his name to those present.

Gen. Huang Hsin then addressed the meeting. He first thanked his "brothers" for the support, moral and material, which he had received from them since the revolution began. He then said that though Hanyang was temporarily lost to them, yet, with such unity of mind on the popular side, its recovery was quite certain, only a matter of some days. "But," the general continued, "the causes which contributed to its fall should be known by all." He then called attention to two defective points on the revolutionary side. The first was because their troops were not efficiently drilled, their strength in numbers being more than annulled by their clumsiness in movement and tardiness in understanding an order. The second was the inadequacy of arms and munitions of war. Doubtless owing to the corruption of officials very few rifles and ammunition had fallen to them when Hanyang was captured; and not a single big gun was found. Thus, the foe's machine guns caused great havoc to the revolutionary army, which had no alternative but to retreat to Wuchang. Those now congregated in and about Wuchang were good and efficient soldiers. The General said that he had come to Shanghai for the sole purpose of raising funds and securing a full supply of arms; and with these he would return to Hupeh and re-capture Hanyang. But one word must be said as to the source from which the enemy was supplied with such good modern arms and guns. He would emphatically say that this was mainly through the assistance given in secret by a certain Power. He knew that his brothers would never forget this matter. Amidst deafening applause, the General resumed his seat.

Mr. Yih Hwei-chün said that as there were a great many wealthy persons in Shanghai, it would not be very difficult to raise funds. He suggested that the large proprietors of landed and house properties should be asked to disgorge, say, three months' proceeds from their rental. He humbly asked pardon of the rich men, but he reminded them that had there been no soldiers to protect them and to preserve peace, their life and property would have gone long ago treated similarly as Hankow and Nanking.

A call for contributions realized, it is said, a sum of over Tls. 30,000 from those present. The Tath Wharf Co. agreed to hand the whole amount of their receipts for three months to the military government.

TROOPS FROM CANTON.

The "North Attacking Troops" of Kuangtung have made preparations to start on their journey, and the artillery corps of the New Army will also proceed at the same time with 50 field guns, says the Canton correspondent of the "S. C. M. Post". They are over 10,000 strong. Mr. Chan Kwing-ming, the commander of the revolutionists who captured the city of Waichow and the districts on the East River, who is also the newly-elected Assistant Governor-General of Kuangtung, has written to the populace expressing his determination to take his whole force north to join the revolutionists, and declining the offer of the post of Assistant Governor-General. Many students have left their schools and undergone medical examination in the hope that they may be passed and join the troops that are leaving to serve the Army in the Northern provinces.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

ARMISTICE AT HANKOW.

CHANCES OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

Peking, Dec. 4.

An Imperial Edict is issued to day publishing a telegram from the Cabinet to the provinces, which says that through the mediation of the British Consul-General at Hankow a three days' armistice has been declared during which the principle matters of disagreement will be discussed, and adding that a peaceful conclusion is possible.

A few proclamations have been posted in Peking hailing Yuan Shih-kai as the Tutu of Northern China.

The constabulary are closely watching the movements of some five hundred known revolutionaries who are in Peking.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

INDEPENDENCE OF MONGOLIA.

The following item was contained in Reuter's telegrams yesterday:—

The independence of Mongolia has been declared at Urga, where the Chinese officials have been dismissed.

CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH.

Tokio, Dec. 4.

All is quiet in Mukden. The market is recovering, but commercial transactions are still very rare.

Liaoyang is quieter.

The revolutionaries at Liushipu are apparently retiring.

It is reported here that Dr. Sun Yat-sen will reach Shanghai shortly from Tairen.—*Japanese Service.*

TOKIO AND PEKING.

Tokio, Dec. 4.

Mr. Keishiro Matsui, Councillor at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, who is on furlough in Tokio, has left hurriedly for Peking to-day to confer with Mr. H. Ijuin, Japanese Minister to Peking apparently on an important question.—*Japanese Service.*

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

From the "Ostatischer Lloyd."

Peking, Dec. 3.

Shou Hsun, acting President of the Army Board, and Hsu Shih-chang, member of the Privy Council, have been attached to Yuan Shih-kai as advisers in the military supreme command by an Imperial Edict issued to-day.

Chi Yue-lin, hitherto Provincial Judge of Chihli, has been appointed Governor of Honan.

LOAN QUESTIONS.

The German and British Banking Syndicates at Peking are opposing the loan contracted by Baron Cottu, while the French and American Banks are said to be supporting it. It is apparent therefore that the Americans are supporting the Dynasty in the North, while in the South they are favouring the Revolutionaries. The respite granted by Baron Cottu will expire in the course of the next few days.

NANKING.

DISSENSIONS AND DEATHS.

Arrivals from Nanking last night report that since the taking of the city by the revolutionaries, many of the Imperialists who remained have been put to death. On Saturday and Sunday the revolutionaries made a thorough examination of all Coolies who walked through the streets in their customary long gowns were stopped to see whether they had the Imperialist uniform concealed beneath, and if this was found to be the case they were shot. One man, dressed as a civilian, was discovered carrying a revolver, and he was immediately decapitated.

Seven of the Imperialist soldiers who defended Purple Mountain were shot. It seems that the day before this stronghold was actually taken the Imperialists notified the revolutionaries that they would give it up. This notice was considered to be genuine, and the revolutionaries advanced to take it on the following morning, only to be met by a severe fire from one of the forts. This act of what they considered treachery was requited by the shooting of men as mentioned above.

It seems that during the days prior to the capture of Nanking dissensions promoted by jealousy among the different generals were rife. Ambition is said to have spurred General Lin, the commander of the Chinkiang troops to aspire to the commandership of Nanking, although it is said that General Hsu, formerly under General Chang

Hsun, did practically all the work connected with the capture. Then the Governor of Soochow was introduced as leader. So great were the rivalries among the various factions that on one occasion the Soochow Governor, while at Yaohomén station, fled for fear of assassination by some of the other factions. On Saturday a meeting was held in Nanking to decide upon the supreme command there, but it was abortive. Then a meeting took place in Shanghai with the same object, and prominent Chinese came to Nanking to try to settle the matter. Another meeting took place yesterday, and it is thought that it would then be decided who should take the office in Nanking corresponding to a governorship. Possibly by this time these dissensions have been healed.

With reference to the military position at Nanking and Pukou, it is reported that four of the forts at Pukou are still in the hands of the Imperialists.

FIGHTING IN HUPEH.

Telegrams received in Shanghai yesterday from Hankow state that on December 3 the Kuangsi revolutionaries crossed into Hupeh, attacked and took Hwangpi. They are now threatening the railway behind the Imperialists. The fighting is reported to be heavy. The foreign Red Cross workers are proceeding to the scene from Hankow. It is stated that the revolutionaries number 7,000.

NANKING THE REVOLUTIONARY BASE.

Telegrams received from Nanking state that the revolutionary fleet has been divided into two parts. One half of which is leaving for Hankow. Troops and munitions of war are pouring into Nanking, which will be the future base of operations. Movement of troops are beginning at Pukou. It is reported that General Chen has superseded General Liu.

MURDERS IN SZECHUAN.

THREE FRENCHMEN KILLED.

Following upon the telegram which was received about a fortnight ago giving the news of the murder of Père Castanet, the French missionary, in Szechuan, a letter received yesterday by the Missions Etrangères in Shanghai not only confirms this, but practically places beyond doubt that two other foreigners, in this case French travellers, have also met a similar fate.

The letter which has been received was despatched from Huilichow on November 17. It says that as all the soldiers who were formerly stationed in the south of the province had been withdrawn to Chingtu in consequence of the trouble in that direction, the country was left open to the ravages of the lawless element. In what circumstances Père Castanet met his death, whether there was an attack upon the mission by the banditti or whether he was killed whilst travelling, the letter does not state, but it mentions that he died from two sword cuts. A Chinese preacher

who was with him and one other Chinese, were also killed.

For some time it has been known that three French travellers, Captain Noiret, M. Legendre and M. Patinier, were in the south of the province, between Nanyuanfu and Kienchen and for the past week or two fears for their safety have been entertained. Unfortunately, the letter to the Missions Etrangères confirms these fears. It is supposed that they were attacked by the banditti, and two, MM. Legendre and Patinier, were killed. It is supposed that Captain Noiret was able to make his escape, though at present his whereabouts are not known.

YUNNAN.

A letter from Yunnanfu states that the province of Yunnan is now quite quiet. It is entirely revolutionary, and the new government is taking steps for the protection of property. A proclamation has been issued commanding the protection of English and French mission buildings as well as the missionaries themselves. The only place of which the writer of the letter had no news was Tengyueh.

TROUBLE IN THE NORTH.

Reports from the northern part of central China tell of an alarming state of affairs. In whole districts in Shansi all authority has vanished, and robbers and banditti hold sway. Thus at Tungkwan, on the northern borders of Honan, massacres at the instance of the banditti have taken place, followed by equal atrocities on the part of the soldiers, who at one time got out of hand, and 3,000 people are said to have perished. From these remote districts news takes long to travel, and missionaries arriving state that now it will be practically impossible for news to get through. Anyone suspected of carrying letters simply disappears, and is never again heard of. In these circumstances it may be long before further news arrives, but in the meantime the details to hand are of the most appalling description.

MASSACRES.

When the revolution broke out in these districts a band of robbers of great strength, well over 1,000, marched on Tungkwan, all wearing the white band. Under the impression that they were the soldiers of the revolutionary party the people flung open the gates, and the robbers marched in. Then followed scenes of the most ghastly character, for the robbers immediately began to loot, and men, women and children were put to the sword. The few soldiers who were in the city could offer but little resistance, and eventually they were driven out. In the awful events of these few days 2,000 people are said to have perished.

At length a force of soldiers sufficient to meet the robbers arrived, and succeeded in driving them out. Then they in turn got out of hand, and the atrocities were repeated. This time it

is said that 1,000 perished. Later on revolutionary troops put in an appearance, and succeeded in restoring order.

THE FATE OF MISSIONARIES

It was reported that on November 7, 8 and 9 all the missionaries in Shensi were to be massacred by the lawless element, but those leaving on the 9th went with safety, except those who have been mentioned at Sianfu.

The fate of two missionaries in North Shensi is, however, a matter of the greatest uncertainty. The missionaries in question are Mr. and Mrs. Boston Smith of the English Baptist Mission at Suitéchow. They had apparently tried to escape into Shansi, not knowing about the revolt in Taiyuanfu. It is reported that their party was set upon by a band of Mohammedans, their escort and followers scattered, and it is not known what has become of them.

BANDITTI IN SHANSI.

During the week end Mr. Carl F. Blom, of the Swedish Mission in China associated with the China Inland Mission, arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin with Mrs. Blom. They had been stationed at Yuncheng, in south-western Shansi, and when the conditions there became critical, decided to leave for the coast. Whilst in the northern part of Honan they were attacked by a large band of robbers who not only robbed them of all their possessions but also wounded Mr. and Mrs. Blom, the latter seriously.

When the news reached them of the fall of Wuchang and the trouble at Sianfu the Chinese officials whom they consulted, advised them to leave, and the sooner the better. In the district were twenty-nine missionaries, and it was resolved to go by way of Honanfu. At first it was the intention to divide into four parties, so as to attract less the attention of the undesirable characters known to be on the route, but after the first party had got away events occurred which made this course impossible, and finally the last party to leave was composed of thirteen, eight women and five men, rather a large number to travel together. This party was provided with four carts and a riding mule, and under these conditions progress was very slow. At Huntung inquiries were made as to the state of the country, and as these elicited satisfactory answers, they left there on November 8. All the time they had been aware their progress was being watched by robbers, and a day or two before this it had been resolved that when they halted for the night at the inns of the town or village where they were, one of the men should always remain on sentry.

ATTACK BY ROBBERS.

Until November 18 nothing happened, but it afterwards transpired that a band of robbers had been following them for a few days previously. They were told that outside the village where they had slept people were waiting for them, but as the morning wore on and the way appeared to be perfectly safe, they decided to proceed. With them was an escort of ten

regular soldiers and four raw hands. About half past ten o'clock in the morning they found themselves within fifteen li of Honanfu, and precautions were somewhat relaxed. The carts did not keep so close together as usual, and while some of the soldiers rode on the carts and others walked behind, their rifles were left unloaded and bayonets unfixed.

A short distance in front of the party were Mr. and Mrs. Blom, the former leading the mule which Mrs. Blom was riding. At this time they were passing along by a village wall, when suddenly Mrs. Blom called out that there were soldiers approaching. About twenty-eight or thirty men could be seen running across the fields, mostly dressed in the garb of the old style soldier, with rifles slung over their shoulders. They came right up to within about fifteen or twenty yards of the party, and then suddenly formed up and delivered a volley, which they followed by irregular firing. On the first firing Mrs. Blom slipped off the mule, and as the animal immediately became restive Mr. Blom spent his time endeavouring to keep it from trampling on his wife. As he did so, he had to turn his back on the robbers, and a moment later he was knocked senseless by a blow on the head.

TAKEN PRISONER.

The events of the next few minutes Mr. Blom is unable to recount, but when he came to himself he saw his wife stretched on the ground some five or six yards away, face downwards and absolutely motionless. Over both of them were robbers on guard, and when Mr. Blom begged them to let him go to his wife, they threatened him with instant death should he stir an inch. As they stood on guard their rifles were loaded and their swords drawn. A knife which Mr. Blom possessed was immediately snatched away from him, and they beat him severely about the left foot with the backs of their swords, evidently so that he would not be able to move.

It had been arranged previously that in the event of their being attacked by robbers they should leave the carts so that the soldiers might the better defend them. The soldiers, however, ran off and took refuge in an adjacent temple, so that the banditti were masters of the situation, holding Mr. Blom as a sort of hostage that they should not be attacked. They then proceeded to loot the baggage, possessing themselves of all the silver, about Tls. 1,050, taking whatever caught their fancy, and in the most wanton manner despoiling the rest. One of the robbers seemed to be the chief and had considerable authority, and he at length called upon his followers to retire and to take the foreigner (Mr. Blom) with them. Mr. Blom was led away, and to obviate all risk of the soldiers giving chase, the chief told him to make signs that they were not to follow. If he refused, instant death would be the penalty, they told him.

He was conducted to a distance of about four li from the others, but on the way was able to persuade the rob-

bers to let him have the things they did not want. He was able to get a hand-bag full of oddments besides a quantity of the women's clothing. At length it was decided to let Mr. Blom go, but before doing so they searched him, finding a dollar belt containing \$132. Mr. Blom made an appeal to the chief to allow him to keep this for railway expenses, and after some talk the chief agreed to let him keep \$20. Two of the other bandits seemed to consider this too much, and as he held the money in his hand they snatched at it, ultimately leaving him with \$8. Then he was allowed to go.

A SWIFT VENGEANCE.

Upon reaching the party again, after an experience in which his life at times seemed to hang in the balance, Mr. Blom found that his wife had been seriously injured. One wound had cracked the outer plate of the skull, while there was a bad bruise over the eye, and a cut three inches long and about an inch deep in the neck.

In the meantime one of the men had set off for Honanfu on the mule, and to the Prefect he reported the attack. At once sixteen mounted soldiers were despatched, and about fifty li from the city overtook the robbers who had taken up a position in a gully in the hills. The soldiers attacked, but under the chief, who was evidently of considerable courage, as well as a desperate man, the bandits fought well. In fact had it not been for the arrival of a troop of infantry, the soldiers might have fared ill. Orders had been given for the chief to be captured alive, but this was impossible, and he had to be shot. Three of the robbers were captured, but the plunder had been sent away before, and it was lost. As soon as the chief fell, he was decapitated, and next day the three prisoners suffered a similar fate.

ARRIVAL IN TIENSIN.

The Prefect in Honanfu was extremely kind, and endeavoured to raise the necessary money to send the party on to Peking, but so great was the financial stringency that he could raise only Tls. 430. More money was obtained at Kaifengfu, and with this the party was able to proceed. In the city Mr. Blom was attended to by Dr. Friberg of the Swedish-American Mission. When they were able to reach the railway the French and Belgian officials of the line showed the utmost kindness and placed a whole car at their disposal, while at Changtehfu equal kindness was shown.

Upon the arrival of the party in Peking the American Legation made the most courteous inquiries, and later on when they reached Tientsin they received a telegram from Sir John Jordan, inquiring for Mrs. Blom. To these as well as Mr. Forbes of the British Consulate in Tientsin, the Methodist Episcopal Mission where they stayed and where Mrs. Blom was attended by Miss Miller, Mr. Blom wishes to express his thanks for their extreme courtesy.

Mrs. Blom is now in the hospital of the China Inland Mission in Shanghai, where she is being attended to by Dr.

Jackson. It is not anticipated that permanent injury will be caused by the wounds she has received.

THE POSITION AT SOOCHOW.

NO ROOM FOR COMPROMISE.

Soochow, Dec. 1.

Some of the families who fled from Soochow at the beginning of the crisis are now returning, but a very large number of the better houses in the city are closed. Business continues from bad to worse. There can be no hope for improvement in the near future.

Recruiting has had a set-back owing to the news from Hanyang, but perhaps this is best for the revolutionary cause. There are still many volunteers, and these volunteers now realize the step they are taking. They are giving themselves to their country after careful thought, and are not moved by a passing spirit of enthusiasm. In some quarters there is a feeling of depression caused by the reverses at the front, but on the whole the effect has caused a more determined spirit to fight this war out to the bitter end. Locally there seems to be the feeling that there is absolutely no room for a compromise with the Manchu government, and there seems to be even a greater distrust of Yuan Shih-kai than of the Manchus.

REPUBLICANS AT CHANGSHA.

AN EXPERIMENT IN SOCIALISM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Changsha, Nov. 22.

The new rulers in this province have been having a few lessons from that best of teachers of the most foolish of scholars—experience. There was such a rush of would-be officers and officials for posts of every description at first that a socialistic fiat went forth that all grades and ranks should for the nonce have a taste of equality. "Citoyen" the General, and "Citoyen" the recruit were both paid 200 cash a day as rice money. Such absolute "Fraternity and Equality" was stated to be only a temporary measure. A little later the enlistment proclamations stated that recruits would thenceforth receive Tls. 39 a month, to be advanced after an interval to Tls. 42. There was a rock ahead in regard to the men in the ranks. The "ever ready" troops who had carried out the revolution, differed in their interpretation of "fraternity" from the new authorities, and strongly protested, as did their forbears in the parable, from being paid the same as these eleventh hour labourers.

TROUBLE AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

About 15,000 troops, it is said, have been enlisted within the last month. There were only some 3,000 at the time of the revolution. The question of the necessary officers for the 15,000 has

been a serious problem. Necessarily, a large percentage of the drilled soldiers have been at once promoted to the various grades of non-commissioned officers and not a few have been commissioned. Given officers without prestige, soldiers without discipline, and even the least prophetic of men would foretell the future. On Saturday last came the demand for more wages. Ugly threats were muttered within the hearing of officers, and carried on to higher officers. Sunday was a day of parleying. The argument was brief but pointed—bayonet pointed on one side. By nightfall the soldiers were contented with the promise of Tls. 7 a month. I have been solemnly told by one of the military officials that "of course" the soldiers will never again ask for another rise. Of a truth Dame Experience has some fools in her Changsha school.

Some of the new officers had been guilty of stirring up this strife by means of circulars. Three lieutenants and one captain were charged with this crime on Monday. Proof was forthcoming and they were at once executed.

THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

The morning after these executions H. M. S. Woodlark left this port to attend to the other half of her duties—the guarding of Ichang. It puzzles people here to understand how it is that one boat should be expected to do this double duty, spending most of its days in wandering between the two ports. If the Woodlark finds all quiet at Ichang it will, we presume, return here. Then if for the day or two it can stay here we fail to arrange anything more serious than a mutiny deferred by bribery, she will go back to see how Mr. Hewlett and his two hundred refugees are getting on. Is it because of the name of the gunboat that the British Admiralty is obsessed with the idea that the Woodlark, like a bird, can be in two places at the same time?

We worried through the troubles of last year without any gunboat until the riots had actually occurred; we have so far worried through the troubles of this year. Last year we were "compensated" for the fun of making bonfires out of our goods and chattels. This year nothing worse has happened to us than being turned out of our houses on to boats, or, at the Consul's strong recommendation, sending our women folk off to Shanghai. Such trifles as these it may be supposed need no monetary compensation, though most of the foreign community here is by this time painfully aware that there are bills to meet that could be scheduled as clearly as any of last year's bills. The sight of a gunboat in the port would make us feel that at any rate we were not clean forgotten. Of course nobody wants to rob Hankow; neither do we wish to feel that we are guarded at the risk of Ichang or vice versa. At such a time as this both ports ought to have some permanent protection.

ISOLATION AHEAD.

The river is now falling rapidly. We probably owe it to this year's great flood that foreign boats are still reaching

us. But this year there are no Chinese passenger launches. There are neither offices nor mooring places for them at Hankow, and it is difficult to see how they could run until a very considerable change comes over the state of affairs in the Three Cities. Hence in a few days we are likely to be cut off from the outside world in a way that we have not been for many years, in fact only one or two missionaries in the port have lived here in the circumstances that we are face to face with as regards communications with the rest of the Empire.

FROM THE NAT. V. PR 'SS.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

The President of the Wuchang Conference has sent the following telegram to all the provinces:—
TUTUHs, all provinces.

To-day, at the conference of all provincial representatives, it was unanimously decided that before the establishment of the Provisional Government, Tutuh Li Yuan-hung should be elected the General Tutuh of the Central Military Government. You are hereby informed.

(Sgd) TAN JEN-FENG,
Chairman of the Conference
of Provincial Representatives.
December 2.

The Kiangsu Provisional Assembly at Soochow has circulated a telegram which reads:—

Kiangsu was originally a single province. The divided administration of Kiangning and Soochow was a corrupt policy of the Manchu Government. Now, since republican government has been decided upon, in a single province there should be established a single Head Administration, in order to attain political unification. Comparing Nanking and Soochow together, Nanking is more suitable to be the capital. H. E. Chen Tèh-ch'uan has been known to be an energetic civil administrator. Now, Nanking is recovered, we suggest that Chen should be requested to remove his headquarters to Nanking, in order to protect the people and to restore order the better, and to act otherwise as the populace of the whole province expects of him. (Sgd) The members of the Kiangsu Provisional Assembly, Seal.

Dec. 3.

Wednesday, Dec. 6

BRITISH TROOPS FOR HANKOW.

London, Dec. 5.

A telegram from Hongkong states that 200 men of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry have been ordered to embark for Hankow.—*Reuter*.

* With reference to the above we are authorized to contradict the report that any troops are destined for Shanghai or that there is at present any intention on the part of the British authorities to send any troops to Shanghai.—*Ed.*

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN MUKDEN.

(From the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd.")

Peking, Dec. 5.

Four Japanese, who had been arrested when throwing bombs near the Bell Tower in Mukden, are said to have confessed that they had acted in a secret understanding with a certain Wang Kuo-chu, a leader of the Chinese revolutionists, with whom they had agreed upon causing a general rising throughout Manchuria on December 4 and that they had supported this rising by the delivery of weapons and ammunition. Negotiations are pending between the Chinese and Japanese Governments with regard to the extradition of the above said Wang Kuo-chu, who is hiding in the Japanese railway zone of Mukden.

A certain Wang, a well known robber-chief, is roaming freely through the Province of Honan, pillaging everywhere.

The Hu-tuk-tu, the human incarnation of a Mongolian Buddha, at Urga proclaimed the independence of Mongolia the day before yesterday. San To, the Chinese Amban at Urga, has been removed from office.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MEETINGS IN SHANGHAI.

A meeting was convened yesterday at Chang Su-ho's Garden for the purpose of discussing the appointment of a Provisional Government. The proceedings lasted the best part of the day. It was expected that the name of the President of the Chinese Republic would be announced, but we understand that the different factions have not so far been able to arrive at any agreement on this important office. Meanwhile it would appear to have been agreed that General Huang Heing is to be Generalissimo of the forces of the Republic; General Li Yuan-hung second in command; General Cheng, formerly Governor of Soochow to be Governor at Nanking; General Chen Military Governor at Shanghai; Mr. Chu Pao-san to be Finance Minister and of course Dr. Wu Ting-fang Foreign Minister.

The inconsistency of the appointment of a Provisional Government in Shanghai while another is sitting in Wuchang and delegates are reported to be meeting there to discuss the form that the new republic shall take, is explained by the local party on the ground that since the capture of Hangyang, Wuchang is in a precarious position, and the *renlecons* must accordingly be changed.

According to the native papers Nanking is to be the seat of the Central Provisional Government.

A meeting for confirmation will be held at Nanking, it is reported, in a few days, after which the "North Punitive Expedition" and the Wuchang Relief Force will be put under the sole command of General Huang.

A RADICAL APPOINTMENT.

Apropos of the above appointments a correspondent, whose opinions we quote without necessarily taking responsibility for them, writes:—

It is beginning to be clear what is the character of the revolutionary movement. Yesterday one of the many conferences was held in Shanghai. There were twelve delegates present. This representative body at once elected the chief military officer of the new Republic. The gentleman selected was Huang Hsing. He is understood to be an extreme radical. Such an appointment made in such a way may lead us to hope that the new Republic will be a great success.

MISADVENTURE AT SHANGHAI.

ENCOUNTER ON THE RIVER.

An extraordinary affair occurred on the Huangpu on Monday night, when, through a blunder, two parties of the revolutionaries fired upon each other, causing two deaths and several other casualties. It is known that the greatest precautions have been observed of late at the Arsenal against possible surprise, and on this occasion the order which led to the conflict between the parties arose from an apprehension that a band of Imperialists meditated an attack upon the place.

It appears that in the rather turbulent districts at the sea wall of Pootung, particularly at Nanwei, where the revolutionaries have already found trouble, salt smugglers have gained the ascendancy, and consequently the place has again called for special attention. To deal with the matter it was decided to send 100 soldiers and a detachment of the Nantao volunteers, and last night they started off from the Chinese Bund. They embarked in a cargo boat, towed by a steam launch, and proceeded up river in order to turn into one of the creeks in the Seven Mile Reach which leads to Nanwei. It was late when they set off, and about ten o'clock they were approaching the Arsenal.

The revolutionaries have a launch patrolling the river, examining all craft passing the Arsenal, and as the commander of the launch had not been informed of the despatch of this force, he hailed it as soon as it came in sight. The boats carrying the expedition refused to stop, and evidently under the impression that the Arsenal was threatened, the commander of the patrol gave the order to fire. He had thirty men with him, and they immediately let fly a volley at the others. To this the soldiers replied with a more forcible volley, and proceeded on their way.

The patrol returned to shore to report the occurrence. Two of the men had been killed outright, and it is reported that as many as nine were wounded. Yesterday morning, however, only three of the wounded were conveyed to the Red Cross Hospital within the Settlement, although the others may

have received attention elsewhere. The patrol boat itself is described as having been riddled with bullets from the volley.

GENERAL CHANG NEAR PUKOU.

Telegrams received from Nanking yesterday state that the revolutionary leaders at Nanking are indulging in a good deal of talk about moving on to Peking soon and repeating their performance at Nanking. General Chang Hsun, it is reported, escaped from Nanking with considerably larger numbers of troops than was at first supposed, and he evidently intends to obstruct any attempt to advance along the railway from Pukou towards Tientsin. Yesterday General Chang was at a point thirty miles north of Nanking where he commandeered a train after the railway officials had refused to charter him one and, according to reports of the railway employees, he entrained 2,500 men after cutting the telegraph wires. Some 2,000 more troops are following on foot and it is feared that these will be added to the bands of roaming robbers and looters.

ANTI-FOREIGN CHANGSHA.

ATTACK ON GERMAN FIRMS' PREMISES.

Reports from Changsha dated December 1, state that the intense anti-German feeling there culminated in an attempt on the part of a mob to burn the warehouses of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. The revolutionary soldiers succeeded in preventing the destruction of the premises.

Factional differences are increasing and the military demand political power. All the women and children and most other foreigners have left. A regiment of regulars and 3,000 recruits have left, proceeding in the direction of Shasi, where they propose to oppose the Manchu garrison.

ARREST OF A GERMAN.

Reports received from Hankow yesterday by telegraph stated that on the evening of December 3 the Imperialists arrested a German on a charge of espionage and handed him over to his Consul, who promises to deport him.

It is stated that representatives of eight provinces announce that at a meeting at Wuchang a draft was completed of the articles of federation of the United States of China. They expect to get Yuan Shih-kai's consent to his election as first President.

THE POSITION IN SHANSI.

The Rev. Evan Morgan, of the English Baptist Mission, Shanghai, writes as follows:—Four foreign volunteers escorted by 100 revolutionary soldiers are leaving Taiyuanfu, via Suitechow, for Sianfu, Shensi, with silver, etc. It is a brave attempt, but I question whether it would not be better to go due south to Puchowfu and cross into

Shensi there. I also hear that the Taiyuanfu missionaries and others are on the way to Tientsin. All is quiet in Shansi.

FIGHTING IN NORTH KIANGSU.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Suchien, Nov. 22.

Since the floods which occurred here in the latter part of August and the early part of September, the condition of this district has been steadily growing worse. The floods continued so long as to delay the sowing of winter wheat, but after the waters subsided a good deal of wheat was sown, although the season may have been rather later than usual. Vast numbers of the people have left their homes and wandered away to the south, as they always do in such times. On the other hand, some who were already in the south have returned.

Of those remaining in the country, a large number have become thieves and robbers, roving about the country in search of plunder. For many weeks past, no man's life or property has been safe. For three weeks, beginning November 7, no mail reached Suchien from either direction. Just now an effort is being made to start the mail-carriers again.

Early in November it was persistently rumoured that several thousand robbers were planning to band themselves together and loot the city of Suchien. Almost all of the smaller towns in this part of the country have really been looted. On Tuesday, November 7, it was reported that a large band of soldiers, who had deserted from Tsingkiangpu, were coming this way, plundering everything as they came. The local natives were badly frightened. Some of the country people fled into the city for protection; some of the city people fled to the country to avoid the battle; and the wildest excitement prevailed.

ADVANCE OF THE ROBBERS.

The vast multitude of soldiers did not arrive as advertised, but that evening or night several soldiers went past here on boats, without giving any explanation as to where they were going. On Wednesday night about ten o'clock, another party of deserting soldiers came along on boats, and became involved in a fight with the Suchien soldiers. I cannot find out which side really opened fire first, but there was quite a heavy fusillade, continuing until after midnight. As the soldiers on the boats, as well as those on the land, were well protected by the high banks of the canal, none of them were hurt; but the people in the city, half a mile away, were exposed to the stray bullets. During the remainder of that week, no more fighting occurred in this immediate neighbourhood, although we heard of a great deal of damage being done by the soldiers who went home across country, plundering many small towns by the way.

FIGHTING AT SUOHIEN.

On Monday, November 13, a large band of robbers, including a good many soldiers who had deserted from Tsingkiangpu, approached Suohien from the west, and took up their position in the western part of the old bed of the Yellow River, which lies just west of the city, the east bank of the river bed forming the west side of the mud wall around the suburbs of the city. In the deeper part of the river bed is a considerable amount of water, which probably served to hinder the advance of the robbers, although the water is not deep at this place. The Suohien soldiers were stationed along the east bank of the river, including the mud wall of the city. As the hospital and the boys' school belonging to the Mission are in the river bed, we found ourselves in the midst of the battlefield, with bullets whizzing over and around us a little too close for our comfort. Part of the time, there were soldiers or robbers on all four sides of us.

A VIGOROUS ENCOUNTER.

The battle began shortly before noon, and continued more or less vigorously during the remainder of the day. It was reported that forty or fifty of the robbers were killed, but this is merely a rumour, and probably incorrect. However, a vast amount of firing was done, and a few robbers may possibly have been killed. So far as I know, only nine soldiers were killed, and I think their death was largely due to carelessness or ignorance. A band of cavalry was stationed by a shallow place in the water, near the west bank of the river. They evidently had no one on the lookout at all, for the robbers advanced quietly on the other side of the bank and opened fire on the soldiers at close range, with considerable effect. It seems that some were killed outright, and others wounded. Some of the wounded ones were murdered by the robbers. The robbers retired to a safe position beyond the west bank of the river. Later, they disappeared, and are supposed to have gone back toward Suining. On Monday evening rain began to fall, and continued day and night until Thursday. The circumstances seemed to be quite favourable for a night attack on the city, but no further attack was made. The soldiers on the mud wall continued firing at random, day and night, for a week or more; in fact, they are still firing occasionally.

AN AMAZING PROCLAMATION.

Yesterday a proclamation was issued by the local magistrate, similar, I suppose, to those which are being issued in all parts of China at the present time, but quite different from any proclamation that has ever been issued here before. The people are addressed as equals rather than as inferiors, and the magistrate states that he has been chosen by the leading men of the place to take charge of the situation here, but he hopes that a more able man will soon be found to take this position. In this proclamation, no reference seems to

be made to the Peking Government or to the revolution as such. The principal objects stated are the protection of foreigners and their property, the protection of schools and places of business, and the suppression of all bad characters.

For some weeks past, travel has been impracticable, because such a large proportion of the country people have become robbers. Every one who goes on the road is immediately robbed of everything except a few rags. Some persons have been stopped and examined again and again, after they had lost everything. It is rather remarkable that a party of thirteen missionaries and six children have just come up the canal from Shanghai without being robbed.

DANGER AT YUNNANFU.

While it was reported yesterday that all was quiet in the province of Yunnan, another letter which has reached Shanghai indicates that considerable danger has existed. The letter reports that on November 18 it was expected that the soldiers at Yunnan would rise. The British Consul expressed the fear that it would not be safe for the missionaries to remain in the city, and so precautions were taken, the women being escorted to a place of safety. However, on November 22 all seemed quiet again, although there was little doubt that a few days previously a real danger had existed in the prospective mutiny of the soldiers.

BATANG MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Parties of missionaries from Batang arrived safely at Talifu in Yunnan on November 22.

UNREST IN SZECHUAN.

THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

The following is an epitome of news received in letters from our Chengtu correspondent with dates beginning from September 29.

The outbreak in West China was caused, primarily, by general distress, the struggle for life and money, superstition and practical outlawry. Added to this during the past few years there have been new and powerful agencies at work hitherto little known in the far west. These are in broad outline, general education, freedom, patriotism or what passes for such. When the national and provincial assemblies were instituted, people began to chafe under their powerless position in the matter of official corruption. There was a large circle in which was born great longing for freedom. It is a form of patriotism if you will, but largely negative in form. In particular it shows itself in hatred of the foreigner and more particularly of the Manchu dynasty. This need not be construed as a hatred of individual Chinese for individual

foreigners; it is rather a hatred based on the history of foreign superiority, aggrandisement and national humiliation. There is a deep-seated fear that the nations are all waiting their time and excuse to divide the Empire. As to the Manchu dynasty, the hatred is even more deeply seated. It is felt that they are not intellectually superior, but that they by mere brute force gripped the nation and held her for centuries. Chinese ask why should not the power to perform, to obtain glory and honour be theirs also. They hold up as examples national heroes who have rid their countries from tyranny.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

But the rallying cry of the agitation is the railway. This was a question which brought all other feeling to a focus. The Chinese in every way possible raised funds to prevent a foreign loan for either of the railways. By the end of 1909 assets were reported to amount to Tls. 11,000,000, but later, matters began to have a less sanguine appearance. It was reported that the accounts were not above suspicion and shareholders clamoured for investigation. What followed is well known. The usual fatuous fear of the foreigner was made the most use of amongst the masses, and the students returning to their homes for the summer holidays told foolish stories about secret meetings of the Powers in Paris for the division of China. The whole railway question was but a cry to another cause, namely, the revolution, so far as the agitators were concerned. Public offices were plundered by outlaws, and students scattered far and wide to add their oratory to the agitation. It was firmly decided that no taxes were to be paid. A programme was drawn up and the date for the revolution was fixed for Friday, September 8. On that day, the militia were to enter the four gates of the provincial capital. Those within were to rise to their aid, the yamens of the Viceroy and other high officials were to be rushed, looted and fired, the treasury was to be plundered, the arsenal and ammunition magazines were to be seized and a provincial rule established.

According to the enemies of the Railway League, which was formed, this was the programme. Foreigners were to be protected. On Thursday, September 7, however, officers attended the railway shareholders' meeting and invited the leaders of the Viceregal yamen to see the latest telegram from Peking. It is almost needless to say that it was an order for their arrest. Within an hour, the city gates were closed, the offending newspapers sealed up, their editors in custody, the meeting of the shareholders bottled up by troops and the whole of the movement paralyzed. The rest of the story I have recorded day by day.

EXPLOITS OF THE MILITIA.

On the day of the arrests in Chengtu a band of local militia entered the city of Shichinhsien and forced a few soldiers there to give over their arms. The camps to the north of the city were captured and also the district magistrate. A provincial government was

established. The militia have many arms, chiefly repeating rifles and cannon of the old type dragged from various cities. They are everywhere in the district to the south-west of the capital in control of commandeered men, money and supplies and have sent to the Tibetan tribes in order to stir up greater complications. The struggle is likely to be a most desperate one in Shichinhsien. Reports of robberies and murders are rampant in Wenchiang. In some districts the militia attempted to exercise rude control of the desperate characters in their ranks and cut off the hands of those found stealing and sometimes their heads.

THE EFFECT OF MODERN GUNS.

News reported from Shichinhsien on October 5 says that the militia has again met with a succession of reverses. Fighting was particularly strong at Hwayuan and Hwachiaotai, but old-time weapons were a poor match with the modern guns. Driven pell-mell to the river large numbers were unable to get away in boats and many were shot down, captured or drowned. The loyalist troops are building a pontoon bridge across the river. Throughout the district stories of plunder, repayment of ancient grudges, at the point of the dirk and of incendiarism, are rife. The fears of the people may burst into panic almost any moment.

THE LIBERATION OF CRIMINALS.

October 9. Jenschaohsien has furnished the latest aggressive action on the part of the agitators. News has been slow in coming through, but now the facts regarding the situation there are well authenticated. Making Jenschao their rallying point after the severe defeat at Viceroy Tsen's ancestral temple some days ago, the militia were joined by bands from Jungshien and other neighbouring counties. These received a sudden accession one day from Chiehtiengpu, a market town halfway between Jenschao and Chengtu. Headed by these a march was made to the magistrate's yamen, the place surrounded and guns and rude cannon were soon summoning the local official to come forth. On his appearance he was at once surrounded and politely yet peremptorily told to produce the keys and set free the prisoners in the county gaol. A dramatic scene followed in which the magistrate bared his bosom and called on them to strike as he could not break the law. The crowds' answer was to push him along to the prison gate, and after that the keys were soon forthcoming and the criminals free.

FORCED LOANS.

The next invitation issued was for the honour of the official's presence at the local railway office. Lest he might forget, they took him along. On arrival there they invited him again to produce accounts showing collections for the railroad. These showed some Tls. 2,700 on hand. These funds were known to be secreted in a local pawnshop. This led to an insistent invitation to

the owner of the shop to be also present. He came, and with him the silver. He might have expected some credit for his alacrity. On the contrary the hosts having finished with their official guest turned upon the pawnshop proprietor, reviled him as a reprobate from Shensi and a sucker of the blood of the poor. In terror he produced an additional Tls. 400 and then was also bowed out. That ended the surprise party for Jenschow. No further forced loans, looting or even suggestion of wrecking government or mission property was heard of.

PILLAGING THE COUNTRY.

With their new recruits from the gaois and their load of silver, the raiders made their way back to Chieh-tienpub. They set up an indemnity branch for paying money to families of those killed or wounded in battle. They then moved towards the capital. On the way they stopped to punish one of the leaders of the militia, a wealthy man whose house was razed to the ground. Five hundred of the rebels remained in the village and the next day they were surrounded by the militia and a fight lasting all day took place. At night the militia set fire to the village on all sides, but in the morning the people were rescued by troops from the capital and the militia were driven off with some loss.

Chungchow was completely in the hands of the banditti. Early in the month the soldiers turned on their officers, killed the commander and three subordinates and went over with their guns and ammunition to the enemy. The yan-ens were attacked and an official who, it was known, was hostile to the railway league, was killed. All foreigners were quite safe, remaining quietly in their homes.

IMPERIALIST VICTORY.

By October 13 the city of Shichin-hsien has been captured by the Imperialists, who bombarded the city on October 10 and wrought great havoc with their mountain guns. On the 11th they advanced and drove the rebels from their position to the south of the city and in the afternoon entered the south-east gates. The insurgents then fired the town in all directions and escaped through the north and west gates. The rebels are said to have lost over three thousand and the Imperialists only thirty or forty, but the latter report is not believed.

It is persistently reported that the cities of Fenghsien to the north and Pihhsien to the west have been entered. Salt offices, customs, yamens, pawnshops were wrecked and rifled, and it is said that the city government is now in the hands of the banditti. If this is confirmed then it means that the whole crescent of cities to the north, west and south-west are now in the hands of the insurgents.

As to the personnel of the insurgents, reports from all sides give practically the same information. It is not the Railway League nor yet local militia that continue to bear arms, it is almost invariably the long-gowned brethren. They are well fed and well paid and in

some cases are even used to protect local interests. Banditti, however, in large bodies are ready to sack cities, loot, burn, murder or even face the troops when they arrive, until resistance is impossible. Their aim above all is to plunder.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WEAKNESS.

By October 18 the crescent of cities captured by the banditti to the west-north and south was completed. The revolutionaries' great weakness, however, is in arms. Their main reliance is upon spears, swords, tridents, old muzzle loaders, inadequate cannon or new weapons made of oak. With these they are only a mob when compared even with the imperfectly drilled and equipped fighting forces of the authorities fitted out with gatling guns and modern rifles. We are told that with the arrival of Tuan Fang's forces now en route, a more vigorous campaign will be inaugurated. Elated with the ease with which the cities so far have fallen into their hands, the revolutionaries seem determined to try issues with the capital.

IMPERIALIST SUCCESSES.

October 23.

The pendulum swings back and forth. At present the Imperialists seem to be in the ascendancy. Shintu has been captured in the usual way by the militia only to be re-captured two days later by the troops from the capital. Foreigners there were not molested. In the West the Imperialists have met with success also. At Pihhsien they burned the suburbs of the city to prevent sudden rushes and laid bare the gate for bombardment. Reports say that the city has been taken, but no details are to hand.

Tuan Fang seems to make slow progress towards Chengtu, perhaps it is on account of strained relations between him and the Viceroy, perhaps prudence arising from the new situation down the river. All the ring of cities about the capital are being recaptured and the rebels forced to retreat in ever widening circles. To the south-east and east things have taken a new aspect. The bands reported from time to time as attempting to make their way to Chengtu from Jenschowhsien have again and again met with reverses and at last have given up the plan of attack. They raised more troops and money and determined to move toward the great east road and cut off the approach of Tuan Fang to Chengtu. The hitherto quiet district to the north-east of here has now also begun to suffer. Teyyang has been seized and the big city of Hanchow has fallen into the rebel's rule.

ATTACK ON A FOREIGNER.

From Chengpa comes the first tidings of any attack upon a foreigner. While Mr. R. A. Whiteside was conducting service in a chapel, a man made an attack upon him with a dirk and wounded him about the head. The man was seized and taken before the magistrate. He made various excuses, but later admitted that he was in the service of

the head of the local "long-gowned brotherhood," a man who had bitterly opposed the mission securing property.

Chungchow was retaken by the end of the month, also Chungking, and Teyanhsien. In the case of the latter city, the rebels looted all the public buildings except the C. I. P. O. and held up many citizens for ransom. They set up a provincial government and ordered the shops to continue business and the head men of the villages round about to come in and swear allegiance. The troops from Chengtu dislodged them after a stubborn fight.

The cities to the north of Teyyang are said still to be held against the banditti. Mienchueh has been looted in the usual reckless manner. At Kuanhsien, the China Inland Mission premises have been searched, all boxes broken open and the floor raised in the search of silver and alms. In the mountains the banditti have carried on further depredations. In Chengtu things are going on in the usual way. There is a strong guard at the entrance to the city's gates.

It seems we have somewhere in the capital an organized party whose propaganda is to keep the pot of popular dread and discontent brewing. All sorts of wild rumours are in circulation regarding the annihilation of the Manchus and the elevation of the Chinese.

YACHOW BESIEGED.

November 12.

Yachow has, says a letter from Mr. Openshaw, had a terrible time of it. They have been besieged for weeks. The suburbs and surrounding houses are in ruins. In two skirmishes, two battles and in dozens of night attacks the soldiers were victorious and the rebels slain by hundreds. The biggest battle was on the 15th of the 8th moon when the soldiers suddenly rushed through the south gate, took the rebels by surprise, slaughtered them and captured all sorts of farms. People who fled from the city had a hard time of it in the country. The timely arrival of the Tibetan troops saved the day. The loyalists lost ten or a dozen men in addition to which one or two local braves were killed. There have been many wounded and many accidents. Mr. Openshaw has been rendering first aid. The roads on all sides are open, whereas on October 29 Yachow was completely surrounded by thousands of rebels and expected a big battle. On Monday the rebels completely disappeared. It may have been that the rebels heard of the approach of the troops from Chengtu and all the cities between Chengtu and Yachow are again in the hands of the Government troops.

SOUTHERN SZECHUAN.

News has reached Shanghai that at 6 30 a.m. on October 26 serious trouble broke out in the city of Ningyuanfa (in southern Szechuan). The hsien official was killed, the prisoners were liberated and an attempt was made on the Prefect's yamen. This was, however, repulsed, and the revolutionaries were driven out of the city.

The following day they encamped about two miles south of the city, and were collecting their forces and making preparations to move on Ningyuanfu. The officials were almost helpless.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellwood and Dr. and Mrs. Humphreys, of the American Baptist Mission, there, left the compound for a quieter place, and were guarded by a squad of ten soldiers.

The news of the trouble at Ningyuan is of no small importance, for it was in that district that the murders of the Frenchmen took place.

THE NEW ORDER IN HUNAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chenchow, Nov. 16.

Revolution is the new order of the day here, as elsewhere in China. November 8 was the day on which Chenchow went over peacefully to the Republicans. Rumours have been fierce and various; many of the populace have fled, and women and children have been sent to the country. One of the wealthiest families started with thirty bearers and several chairs to their old ancestral home in the country, but when the loads arrived twelve had been stolen on the way. The case was reported to the official, who merely said that it served the losers right, as they had no business to leave the city. Immediately a proclamation was put up all over the city forbidding any to leave. Later, another robbery was reported, whereupon the official fined the loser the amount of the robbery, as a lesson to others.

The worst scare that we have had was the report that came from Changsha that the Imperial Post Office was to be closed. This was actually done; but fortunately the second day after the announcement, word came that it was not to close.

Everything seems peaceful here and except from robbers there seems little to fear. The gentry and officials have prepared for any emergency by registering from each family one male for protection of property and person in case of any local uprising.

Word reached here from Kiahao that the yamen had been burned to the ground and the Manchu official and his family, thirteen in all, were killed. Three small children were saved by some of the local gentry. The official himself committed suicide, when he found there was no means of escape.

Business here is at a low ebb; money is scarce, and every one seems to be keeping as much ready money in hand as possible in case he may have to flee.

TROUBLE BREWING IN CANTON.

A PIRATE TORPEDO-BOAT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Canton, Nov. 24.

It is evident that there is trouble brewing in Canton. What has happened lately on the West River is only

suggestive. Last Sunday about 300 men arrived at Wuchow, and said they were revolutionaries. They demanded arms, and the responsible official telegraphed down to Canton for advice, with the result that arms were withheld.

It was seen that the men were pirates, and their object was to get hold of the necessary weapons so that they could attack either the city, or other places as it suited their convenience. Instead of supplying them with arms, however, the "officials" opened fire upon them and many were killed. On the other hand, it is reported that a party took possession of a native torpedo-boat, at anchor opposite the city, and compelled those in charge to steam away. A good deal of confusion and fright was manifested by the inhabitants while it was still uncertain how the fight would end.

You will have heard the chief details of the attack by pirates on the Shunien. Soon after she left Kongmoon she ran upon a sandbank. It is thought that there were traitors on board. Almost immediately there appeared junks and small boats in her vicinity, and she was boarded by ruffians. The Chief Officer, Mr. Nicholson, after he had shot four pirates, was himself shot. The Captain's rifle was soon in his hand, but somehow the ammunition case had been removed. The chief engineer was in the engine room, and hid behind some boilers; he was not found. There were about 170 passengers on board, but these offered little or no resistance. Three of them were wounded by stray bullets. Presently the pirates had everything their own way. They rifled all places supposed to contain money, and also all the passengers, and altogether they are said to have carried off about \$8,000 worth of money and valuables. The whole affair was over in twenty minutes.

In Canton itself both the Viceroy's yamen and the Admiralty have been looted by somebody, but whether they are revolutionaries or pirates or Kuangsi soldiers no one seems to know. Pirates are being executed in considerable numbers. During the last few days there has been an exodus of the better class of people to Hongkong. Since Li Chun refused to take charge of Admiralty affairs, and fled to Hongkong, it seems to be anticipated that trouble is impending, with a general ambition to take what now seems to be bad for the taking.

FROM THE NATIVE PRESS.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

General Lin, of Chinkiang, telegraphed to the Kiangsu republican leaders on December 4 as follows:—

Since our race has started the patriotic movement by Heaven's will, many heroes have come to the fore, all with the sole object of regaining the glorious possession of our fatherland. Now, Nanking's victory consolidates our position, somewhat, the formation of a provisional government should be hastened to form

the foundation of New China. But the distinction between this and that place, renders the definition of power and authority impracticable; take the single province of Kiangsu as an illustration in which there are now three Tatus, of whose function and title no consistent explanation can be given. Such an arrangement is quite absurd. In my humble opinion, I would suggest cancelling my own title of Tatu of the Chinkiang Army at once, and to elect one Tatu only for the whole province, in order to centralize the authority. Whether my view is supported by my famous and virtuous colleagues or not, I shall certainly abandon my own title, knowing that my heart has never loved it, nor does it care much whether I am to go or to remain as long as a competent man be elected to procure blessings for our people. Please decide quickly this question, or our cause will suffer. Mr. Chen Tèh-ch'uan is earnestly expected to come at once to pacify the popular mind.

As to your proposal of sending me to Linhuai as Generalissimo, I have already telegraphed orders as to the preliminary arrangements. My sentiment is that if military requisitions are to be abundantly and completely obtained, even into boiling water or fire I am willing to plunge myself.

(Sgd) Lin Shèh-ch'ing.

A telegram from Chinkiang, December 4, reads:—

The Press, Shanghai.

Nanking and Pukou all pacified. Chen Tèh-ch'uan has been elected "General Tatu." Please publish that all should display the flag for three days as a mark of congratulation.

(Sgd.) Yu Ya-Ching.

Chang Hsün has escaped with his troops from Pukou towards Hsuehchow.

Shansi revolutionaries report that they have recovered Tatungfu, and are marching towards Changchiakao.

Thursday, Dec. 7.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRINCE REGENT.

Peking, Dec. 6.

Prince Chun has resigned the Regency.

Hsü Shih-chang and Shih Hsu are appointed Grand Guardians of the Emperor. The office of Regent lapses.

The administration remains in the hands of the Premier and Cabinet, while the Dowager Empress and the Emperor will hold audiences and carry out ceremonial functions.

EXTENSION OF THE ARMISTICE.

Consular reports from Hankow state that the armistice has been extended for three days.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S EDICT.

Peking, Later.

An edict has been issued by the Empress Dowager, signed by all the members of the Cabinet and sealed by the Prince Regent, which says that the Regent has verbally memorialized the Empress Dowager saying that he had held the Regency for three years, but his administration was unpopular. The constitutional government was not consummated and thus complications arose.

The people's hearts were broken, the country was in a state of turmoil and hence one man's mismanagement had caused the nation to suffer miserably. The author's regrets and repentance were already too late and if he continued in power his commands would be soon disregarded. He wept and pleaded to be allowed to resign the Regency, expressing his earnest intention to abstain from further participation in politics.

"I, Empress - Dowager, living within the palace, am ignorant of the state of affairs. But I do know that rebellion exists and fighting continues, causing disasters everywhere, while the commerce of friendly nations suffers. I must inquire into the circumstances and find a remedy.

"The Regent, honest though ambitious and unskilled in politics, being misled, has harmed the people. Therefore his resignation is accepted. The Regent's seal is cancelled. Let the Regent receive Tls. 50,000 annually from the Imperial Household allowances. Hereafter the Premier and Cabinet shall control appointments and the administration. Edicts shall be sealed with the Emperor's seal. I will lead the Emperor to conduct audiences.

"The guardianship of the holy person of the Emperor, who is of tender age, shall be a special responsibility. Hsi Shih-chang and Hsi Hsu are appointed, therefore, Grand Guardians of the Emperor.

As the time is critical princes and nobles must observe this. The Imperial Family, rulers and ministers who have undertaken great responsibility must be loyal and help the country and people, who now must realize that the Court does not object to surrender the power vested in the throne. Let the people preserve order and continue business and thus prevent the country's disruption and restore prosperity.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

STRIKE IN KUEICHOW.

FLIGHT OF EUROPEANS.

Shanchowfu, Dec. 1.

All Europeans are leaving Kueichow from the north. The west of Hunan is quiet.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

* * The reading of the above telegram is uncertain, as it does not show clearly whether the two words "north" and "west" apply to Kueichow or Hunan. About the main fact that the Europeans are leaving Kueichow there appears to be no dispute. It may be noted that this telegram, though despatched on the 1st, only reached us yesterday morning.—*Ed.*

BANDITTI IN

CHEKIANG.

Taichowfu, Dec. 2.

Tientai (which lies north-westward of Taichowfu about fifty miles away in a straight line) was surprised on Thursday. The magistrate's yamen was destroyed. Desperate street fighting occurred. The banditti were driven out. The missionaries are safe.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

* * The above telegram was refused by the military commandant at Taichowfu and has reached us by post.—*Ed.*

RUMOURS OF PEACE.

London, Dec. 5.

Telegrams from Peking state that through the mediation of the British Consul at Hankow, an armistice has been proclaimed during which the bases agreement will be discussed.

Yuan Shih-kai believes that the situation is clearing, while he is working for peace through his representatives at Hankow.

Tang Shao-yi, whose headquarters are at Tientsin, is endeavouring similarly to secure peace in North China.

The re-inforcements for the Legation Guards are arriving daily. The foreign troops now in Peking exceed two thousand.—*Reuter.*

GENERAL CHANG HSUN.

Peking, Dec. 6.

General Chang-Hsun is expected to come to Tsinanfu with the garrison of Nanking. The fortifications of Tsinanfu are being strengthened to the extent of making the city a fortress.—*Orientalist Lloyd.*

THE CONDITION OF NANKING.

The following letter, dated Nanking December 5, is published out of the usual column devoted to correspondence because of the news that it contains, although we do not take more responsibility for the statements it contains

than we do for any letter appearing amongst correspondence. We have made one or two slight corrections in the English.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—On behalf of the inhabitants of Nanking I appeal through your valuable paper to the military government of the Chinese Republic and to all the patriots in Shanghai, for their best efforts to help us out of the present anarchic conditions in this city.

A great many respectable Chinese beside the Bannermen have suffered from the looting carried on day and night by the revolutionary troops, who display no fear. Proclamations issued under the new régime have no force, and people's complaints have been, and are, disregarded. The real condition of the city at the moment is ten times worse than it was during the period when Chang Hsun was here, for by the malicious plundering of houses people are endangered and frightened to the extreme limit.

In considering the best interests of the so-called patriotic movement in China as well as that of Nanking city, I cannot but expect that your kind aid will be rendered to us immediately.

Hoping that you will insert this letter in your valuable paper, and enclosing my card, I am, etc.

SHANGHAI.

MIXED COURT REFORM.

It is understood that arrangements are in progress for the reform of the Mixed Court upon a permanent basis. To this end it is learned that a meeting is being convened between the foreign Assessors and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, when the matter will be discussed, and if possible a start made with the work.

REPUBLICAN SOCIETIES.

Some time ago we noted the formation of a society of Chinese for the discussion of matters of government, the advising of the government when formed, and the educating of the people up to the necessary standard. It is now learned that no fewer than four of these societies have been inaugurated, and every one of them is working upon the republican propaganda with vigour. In spite of the reverses at Hanyang they still hold the view that there can be nothing but a republic for China. Some there are who would be prepared to accept some measure of reform in the way of a limited monarchy, but they confess an inability to see how this can be accomplished in any circumstances.

It is of no small interest to note their attitude, for the men at the head of these societies are to a large extent a controlling power locally, conducting the mass meetings which have been held, and leading the various movements. They absolutely disclaim the idea that anything of an anti-foreign nature ever enters into their considerations.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. PROSPECTIVE MEETING IN SHANGHAI.

In view of various inaccurate reports published yesterday by the Chinese papers of prospective peace negotiations in Shanghai, between fully empowered delegates of Yuan Shih-kai and of the local Republican forces, we publish the following authentic account of the position up to date:

About a week ago Mr. E. S. Little, who has been well acquainted both with Yuan Shih-kai and with the local Republican leaders through many years of residence in China approached the Republicans with a view to promoting a meeting between the opposite parties and offered to lend them his house where they would be able to meet and discuss the question of peace on neutral ground.

The Republican leaders considered this proposal, but hesitated to commit themselves definitely. They were apparently unwilling to put themselves in any position in which they might appear to be sneering for peace and they wanted Mr. Little to take the responsibility of telegraphing to Yuan Shih-kai on his own account. After some discussion Mr. Little telegraphed to Yuan Shih-kai on December 2, asking His Excellency if he would send fully empowered delegates to Shanghai provided that the other side were willing to appoint delegates to meet them.

The reply to this telegram was received early on December 4 and was of the most cordial character. In it Yuan Shih-kai emphasized his reluctance to confuse civil affairs with exclusively military measures and said that he was prepared to appoint delegates to settle all important questions outstanding with a view to an early peace.

On the same day Mr. Little saw the Revolutionary leaders and was authorized to reply to Yuan Shih-kai that if His Excellency would appoint delegates with full powers and send them to Shanghai the Revolutionaries would do the like.

Special emphasis was laid by Mr. Little on the necessity of treating the delegates from the north as sacrosanct. To this the Revolutionary leaders replied that the delegates would, of course, be as safe in Shanghai as in Peking. They agreed to accept Mr. Little's offer of his house in Gordon Road as neutral ground. Mr. Little also saw the military leaders of the Republican movement, who warmly endorsed the whole scheme and sent the telegram for Mr. Little as indicated, above, over the Republican lines.

There the matter rests for the moment pending the reply from Yuan Shih-kai that he is actually appointing delegates.

THE NEGOTIATIONS IN WUCHANG.

With reference to the discussion of terms in Wuchang referred to in Reuter's message to-day, we understand that Dr. Wu Ting-fang received a telegram late on Tuesday night requesting

him to go to Wuchang at once, presumably with a view to joining in the discussion. It is not expected that Dr. Wu will go.

His own explanation of the situation at Wuchang is as follows: that eleven out of the twenty-two delegates who recently arrived in Shanghai had been to Wuchang to treat, but that since the fall of Hanyang, it had been decided that there can be no further discussion of terms at Wuchang and these delegates have accordingly been instructed to return to Shanghai, where two more delegates from provinces that have joined the movement since the capture of Nanking, have already arrived.

Great emphasis is laid on the fact that there can be no negotiations in Wuchang. The present scheme is that a national assembly shall be established in Shanghai, which will then take its seat at Nanking and after this the Revolutionary army will attempt to march direct upon Peking.

THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

It was reported yesterday that a steamer had cleared from and left Shanghai for a northern port, presumably with the intention of conveying goods from her first port of call to Japan, but, on the other hand, the real mission of the vessel was to bring down from the North arms and ammunition for the Revolutionaries. If our information is correct, this is not the first instance of a boat, under the flag of one nation, being chartered by a subject of another nation, for the conveyance of arms and ammunition to the parties now engaged in civil war in China. Only a few weeks ago, there was an instance of a steamer being chartered to bring down from the North ammunition—surplus from the Russo-Japanese war—to be dispatched up the Yangtze River for the Imperialist troops. The Revolutionary forces in Shanghai, however, had received information in advance, and boarding the steamer at Woosung, relieved her of her illegitimate consignment. The opinion is general that Consuls representing Foreign Powers should at once give a warning to their nationals against the traffic in arms and ammunition, in order to prevent complications.

HIGH HANDED DEALINGS.

FOREIGN LIGHTERS CAPTURED.

Following upon the seizures of explosives from the magazines at Pootung, the local revolutionaries on Tuesday night made a raid upon two foreign lighters engaged in loading cargo, and without ceremony carried them off, giving as their reason their belief that they were carrying powder. Only for a brief space, however, did they hold them, as steps were immediately taken for their recovery, and they were left for the night under a Municipal guard.

At the time the raid was made, the lighters were at Wayside, loading sulphur from a Japanese steamer. This was consigned to Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons' acid works, but before it could be transported there it was seized. The lighters belonged to the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., and without making any inquiries at this or any of the other firms concerned, the revolutionaries sent a launch to the wharf with the express purpose of intercepting them and carrying them off. The launch they sent was unable to tow both lighters at once, so taking one of them with her, she left a guard of soldiers upon the other. The first lighter she towed to the Ningshao Wharf on the Chinese Bund, and leaving her there returned for her companion. This she also took in tow, but before she could successfully make away with her, other events occurred.

When the first lighter had been made off with, the Chinese employees of the Tug and Lighter Co. informed their foreign principals of what was happening. Steps were immediately taken to counteract these doings, and having communicated with the British Consul-General, a launch was sent to the Ningshao Wharf. Here, without waiting for the opinion of the captors, she took the lighter in tow, and steamed down river to the Settlement. By this time the second lighter was opposite the French Concession, and sighting her, the foreign tow-boat immediately drew alongside. In the same manner as the first lighter had been, the second was re-taken, the tug fastening up to her, and towing her away. As there was a foreigner aboard, the Chinese on the revolutionary launch evidently thought it better to offer no serious objection. Their explanation was that they were under the impression that the cargo was powder, but it is understood that, while their mistake was duly pointed out to them, they were informed that they were entirely out with their rights in the action they had taken.

During the night the lighters were moored to the Municipal Jetty, a guard being provided from the Settlement. No further attempt to take them occurred on the part of the revolutionaries.

MANUFACTURE OF SAMSHU.

TOTAL PROHIBITION.

The local revolutionary authorities in council have come to the decision, which has immediately been followed up by a proclamation, that the manufacture of samshu must cease. It is said that the production of this wine consumes several tens of thousands of *shih* of rice, and by stopping the manufacture the price of the cereal will be reduced.

This will practically call for total prohibition in the district, and if the proclamation is followed up by genuine action it is possible, in the light of what they have done in other lines, that there will be a great victory

for teetotalism. In this connexion it is of interest to note the assertion that already great strides have been made in the campaign against the cigarette.

THE SZECHUAN MURDERS.

The "Avenir du Tonkin" publishes details regarding the reported murders of the Frenchmen in Szechuan, according to which there is still a hope that all except Père Castanet may have escaped. Of the fate of the latter there is no doubt. The circumstances of his death are, that at the time he was attacked by brigands he was riding in the mountains. When they attacked him they first delivered a volley of stones, the danger from which was so great that the deceased deemed it advisable to leave his steed and make his way forward on foot. For seven kilometres Père Castanet fled, but then his powers of endurance, weakened by age, gave out. He was overtaken by the robbers, and fell under their swords.

News of the other party for whom fears were entertained was conveyed to Yunnanfu by the cook of Dr. Legendre. Dr. Legendre was travelling with Capt. Noirret and Lieut. Desirier, and at the time of these occurrences was in a part of Sz-chuan overrun by bandits. The bandits attacked the party, and succeeded in wounding Dr. Legendre and Lieut. Desirier, the former in the right hand and the latter on the head. The disparity in numbers offered no chance to the foreigners to resist, and accordingly they made for a village. To them the inhabitants opened their gates, and once inside, they closed them against the bandits. In protecting the two men, one of the local officials was himself killed by the bandits. It was hoped that the two Frenchmen have received sufficient assistance from the inhabitants of the village to enable them to escape finally from the bandits, but no more is known beyond the fact that at that time they did find a refuge there.

In regard to Captain Noirret it is thought that he may have been able to make for Chün-gtu, and as far as is known he is in safety.

Mgr. de Guébriant, to whom the news of the outrages was communicated, wished to leave Yunnanfu at once for his episcopal see but the authorities detained him. It was reported there that all was fire and blood. The episcopal see had been sacked and burnt, eight Christians had been massacred, and fifteen put in chains.

AS GENTLE AS NATURE

is the action of PINKLETS, the little Pink Laxatives. Tiny but thorough, they dispel Constipation, ensure regularity, cure Biliousness, aid digestion. Try them to-day. Of Chemists price 60 cents the phial, or, post free, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84 Sz-chuen Road, Shanghai.

GUARDED FERRIES IN SHANSI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hotsinhsien Nov. 3.

Rumours circulated in this district are of the wildest description, but there is little reliable news. The crossing from here into Shansi over the Yellow River is in no way interfered with as yet, although it is said that the other ferries are guarded and no news of what appears to have been a serious affair in Sianfu is available. Among the intelligent classes rumour confirms what has been said in the foreign papers about the movement.

Friday, Dec. 8.

PROSPECTS OF PACE.

IMPORTANT CHANGE BY THE REVOLUTIONARIES.

Wuchang, Dec. 7.

Large revolutionary reinforcements from Canton, Shanghai and Nanking have arrived at Wuchang.

General Li Yuan-hung and the combined revolutionary forces absolutely oppose the retention of the Manchu dynasty.

General Li is personally in favour of a republic. But all deprecate further bloodshed and suffering and say that they will forgo their personal desires, and, in order to prevent any possible disruption of their great country, they will concede to the wishes of the majority if a constitutional monarchy is preferred and will accept Yuan Shih-kai, or any other satisfactory Chinese leader as ruler, under a constitution and parliament.

—Our Own Correspondent.

THE END OF THE QUEUE.

QUESTIONS OF THE FOREIGN CALENDAR.

Peking, Dec. 7.

An Imperial Edict has been issued which sanctions the cutting off of queues.

The question of the adoption of the foreign calendar has been referred to the Cabinet, which will consider how this can be done.—Our Own Correspondent.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE EMPEROR.

Peking, Dec. 7.

Hsih Hsu has accepted the office of Grand Guardian to the Emperor. But Hsü Shih-chang has refused.

This refusal, however, the Throne declines to accept.—Our Own Correspondent.

THE SIANFU MURDERS.

CONFIRMATION BY LETTER.

Kaifengfu, Dec. 7.

Letters from Sianfu, dated November 26, confirm the massacre of Mrs. Beckmann and her two daughters, with four other children and Mr. Vatne.

Most of the missions are destroyed.—Our Own Correspondent.

Great anxiety is felt as to the fate of other missionaries in Shensi, of whom there is a considerable number. No news has been received for some weeks, and none is apparently obtainable.—Ed.

REVOLUTIONARIES FROM JAPAN.

Tokio, Dec. 7.

Twenty-four revolutionaries of the "forlorn hope" faction left Yokohama yesterday for Shanghai and seventy to-day.

They received an enthusiastic send off.—Japanese Service.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

(From the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd.")

Peking, Dec. 6.

It is alleged that Tang Shao-yi, the Minister of Communications, will start for the South in order to mediate between the Government and the Revolutionists.

Hankow, Dec. 6.

The armistice between the Imperialists and Rebels will presumably be prolonged for the purpose of continuing the negotiations. Wuchang, although it has not surrendered, has been evacuated for the time being by the Revolutionist forces.

The Imperialist headquarters at Hankow have officially published the prolongation of the armistice for a further three days, ending at seven o'clock in the morning of December 9. A further prolongation is not improbable.

THE MURDERS IN SIANFU.

According to reliable information Mr. Henne, the German official of the Chinese Postal Service at Sianfu who was reported to have been murdered, was only wounded and is recovering. Mr. Manners, who also was said to have been murdered at Sianfu, is safe.

REPUBLICAN SOCIETIES.

A MASS MEETING.

Another mass meeting attended by several hundred people was held in Chang Sa-ho's Garden yesterday afternoon. Its object seems to have been the establishment of another of those republican societies to which we referred yesterday. On this occasion, however, special stress was laid upon the disagreements which had shown themselves in the revolutionary camp, in particular at Hanyang, and it was proposed that members should be sent broadcast with the intention of restoring harmony and teaching wisdom.

A BOLD DEMAND.

REVOLUTIONARIES ON A MAIL SHIP.

Another has to be added to the already long list of daring episodes which have characterized the revolutionary régime in Shanghai.

The incident occurred about half-past eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, when the S M R. S. Saikio Maru was lying at the Whangpoo Wharf, about to depart on her usual trip to Tairen. There remained only a few minutes before her moorings would be cast off, when from up river a steam launch towing another boat behind appeared, and came alongside. In the second boat were about twenty revolutionary soldiers, all fully armed, and while they remained in the boat, four or five civilians made their way to the deck of the Saikio Maru. Here they interviewed the master, and demanded to be allowed to search the vessel for some one they were after. The master naturally refused their demand, coming, as they did, without authority from the proper quarter, but it is understood that the revolutionary emissaries, for such they were, persisted to some extent. At length it was necessary to start, and by some means or other the party was persuaded to leave.

But the incident was not yet over. No sooner had the Saikio Maru warped out into the stream and started off down river, than the revolutionary launch, towing the boatload of soldiers, followed. What occurred after this has not transpired, but it is stated that as long as she was in sight, the Saikio Maru could be seen pursued by the revolutionaries. The Saikio Maru is fitted with wireless, and had anything further of a serious nature happened, it is certain that a message would have been sent to Shanghai. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon none had been received.

It is supposed that the revolutionaries were looking for General Chang Hsun when they boarded the vessel. If it was their suspicion that he was on board, inquiries indicate that they were wrong. Except in the third class, the only Chinese who were booked were two who were proceeding to Tairen on return tickets. There is also no reason to believe that he was among the third-class passengers.

THE POSITION IN NANKING.

A telegram from Nanking, dated Wednesday, says that Ching Te-ching has been elected to the position of General of Nanking.

The telegram adds that it is doubtful whether the allied revolutionary forces will proceed to Wuchang or go north via the Tientsin-Pukou Railway.

A system of administration is under consideration by the revolutionary chiefs.

REPUBLICANS AT WUCHANG.

WILLINGNESS TO TREAT.

The extension of the truce at Wuchang has raised the hopes of peace entertained by the Republicans. On condition of the entire elimination of Manchu influence it is stated that they are willing to concede full power to Yuan Shih-kai.

It is considered not impossible that twelve revolutionary men-of-war, now lying forty miles south of Hankow, may revert to the Imperialists.

The Imperialists are fortifying the north bank of the river as far as Yanglo.

THE UNITED STATES OF CHINA.

The Wuchang convention has drawn up articles of federation of the United States of China. These closely resemble the plan of the United States of America, but the power of the President is subject to limitations. These articles must be superseded, within six months, by a constitution.

THE POSITION IN WUCHANG.

MORE LIGHT ON THE HANYANG FOLLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, Dec. 1.

The more light is gained on the evacuation of Hanyang, the more stupid does the whole affair seem to have been. From conversation with one in the employ of the Board of Foreign Affairs, it appears that there were quite a number of contributing causes, one of which was the strictness, if not harshness, of Huang Hsin as a general. To-day we on this side have seen more of the happenings than we had expected. I am writing in the somewhat hastily acquired headquarters of the Shanghai Red Cross Association situated at Wesley College outside the East Gate. All morning the Hanyang guns kept up a bombardment the objective being the Provincial Assembly Hall, General Li's headquarters. This has been burned out though the walls still stand. There have been no other fires in the city, and the kindling of that one seemed to be the signal for the cessation of hostilities as far as Hanyang was concerned.

By 3 p.m. the city was practically deserted except for such soldiers as were left in charge. We had the opportunity of standing at the school gates and seeing thousands of men pass by, bound, as they said, for the Hongshan. All were fully armed and in perfect order. Numerous coolies were with them carrying baggage. Whether their intentions were to retreat or really to hold the country east of the Hongshan we could only guess. There is a strong natural position protected by lakes, swamps and hills but after the Hanyang fiasco the race of prophets in these parts is beginning to die out.

THE TRUCE DECLARED.

The situation has, however, suddenly changed. The above mentioned informant came in about 6 p.m. to say that a three days' armistice had been agreed upon. Mr. C. P. Wang and the British Vice-Consul had been across with official intimations to that effect. They arrived about three and left at five. Large numbers of soldiers had been moved back to their old camps in the city, and for the next three days things will be more or less normal there.

In three days there is time enough for news to come from Nanking which would once again alter the whole situation.

Our informant told us there had been no thought of retreat. The Republicans are in strength along the river front from Chinken to Chinsan. Their main force was being disposed behind the Hongshan. From which it would appear that they practically mean to hold everything within the old mud wall which was built in the Taiping Rebellion. Should they eventually purpose a retreat, roads to Kiangsi and Hunan are open to them. He spoke of 80,000 troops being still theirs which would require more than a grain of salt for their comfort.

According to the same gentleman, some 6,000 Hunan troops charged side last week. We reported that there were some, nor does he deny that many thousands have gone back to their own province.

General Li was at the Tsotachien (the Viceroy's Well) a temple some four miles east of Wuchang this morning, but whether his headquarters are within or without the city this evening was not divulged.

The east side of the city is a district in which both officers and men of the Hupeh army are thoroughly at home. There is hardly an inch of ground they do not know. It is a hilly district with plenty of corn. Should hostilities be recommenced after three days all these things will be to their advantage.

In the case of a continuance of hostilities this hospital will certainly have to be moved. Should the Imperialists get across the Yangtze this school must sooner or later be the centre of any battle-field we can imagine in this district and therefore will be pretty badly exposed to fire from both sides. The only thing to save it would be a repetition of Hanyang.

PREPARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

Saturday, Dec. 2.

There has not been quite the cessation of hostilities to-day that is usually associated with a "truce." All day we have heard sniping in the distance, and a number of shells have burst in Wuchang, wounding not a few.

On going over to Hankow this evening we saw no sign of panic. There are large numbers of troops guarding the banks of the Yangtze. We were challenged no less than three times on a very small stretch of river, and it is quite evident that either Chinese or

foreigner will have some difficulty in entering or leaving the neighbourhood without a pass.

To-day Wuchang itself is well-garrisoned and official business going on much as usual. The soldiers say that they did most of the burning themselves. Various reports as to the whereabouts of General Li are going about, as far as we can gather he is somewhere behind the Hungshan, very likely at the Viceroy's Well.

Arrived at Hankow we have learned that the truce extends till Wednesday morning. It won't matter much to the Imperialists who are busy constructing rafts and possibly executing other movements.

There are also persistent rumours of fighting near Huangli.

RIVER TRAFFIC AT HANKOW.

NIGHT MOVEMENT FORBIDDEN.

The Imperial Commander-in-Chief Feng has issued instructions at Hankow to the effect that on the hills about that port which are occupied by the Imperial army, strict watch is kept and it is extremely hard to recognize boats passing in the night.

It is, therefore, forbidden for any boats to pass at night. If they do so they will be fired upon for this reason. He notifies all foreign vessels not to pass the forts at any time during the night and thus escape danger.

ALLEGED FOREIGN SPY AT HANKOW.

The "Central China Post" of December 4 says:—A foreigner closely guarded by a picket of half a dozen imperialist soldiers, headed by an officer and executioner with sword drawn, passed the sentries at the end of the Taiping Road between seven and eight yesterday evening. The foreigner seemed very agitated and as he passed the blue-jackets he cried out piteously: "Help me, help me, they are going to take my head off." A civilian who could speak Chinese happened to be on the spot at the time, and made an attempt to get at the captive and see what the matter was. He was promptly warned not to come too near by the executioner, who added weight to his warning by putting his sword in the way. The officer on being questioned made it understood that the man was a spy. The party moved off down Sin Seng Road. The affair was reported to British head quarters, when two parties set off, one down the Sin Seng Road and the other towards the station to investigate the matter.

The captive foreigner seems to be a newcomer to the port, and has been warned several times by the pickets guarding the entrances to the concession not to go into the native city or trouble might befall him.

We learn as we go to press that the arrested man gives the name of W.

Bernard and claims to be a German. He is accused of making sketches of the fortification at Hanyang.

We understand the matter will be brought before the German Consul-General to-day.

CHUNGKING.

Several missionaries arrived at Shanghai from Chungking yesterday. Their journey was uneventful. Chungking went over peacefully to the revolutionaries on November 23.

FROM THE NATIVE PRESS.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

The Provincial Representatives telegraphed from Wuchang on December 5 as follows:—

Representatives of Hunan, Hupeh, Kuangsi, Honan, Shantung, Chihli, Fukien, Chékiang, Anhui and Kiangsu have jointly passed a resolution that the provisional government shall be established at Nanking. We have framed twenty-one principal rules. All provincial representatives must assemble in Nanking within seven days for a Meeting. If there be more than ten provincial representatives present at the meeting, a Provisional President of the Republic will be elected. We have also decided that until the election of the provisional president, the Hupeh Military Government shall still be recognized as our Central Military Government, with power and authority to represent all the provincial military governments, and further that Messrs Wu and Wen shall still be President and Vice-President of Foreign Affairs.

Please request Kuangtung, Kiangsi, Yunnan, Szechuan, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Kweichow and the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) to appoint speedily their representatives to proceed direct to Nanking. We earnestly hope for their compliance.

(Sgd.) Assembly of Representatives of the Provincial Tatubs.

The following has been sent in reply:—

We shall obey your decision by immediately telegraphing to those provinces, which have not yet delegated representatives, a request to send their deputies directly to Nanking for the meeting. We who are now in Shanghai, shall prepare and we expect to be ready for the assembly within seven days, for we also hope to have the question decided quickly. (Sgd.) Representatives in Shanghai.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT

MEETINGS.

DUNNING & CO., LD.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of Dunning & Co., Ltd., was held in the office of the company, No. 8 Nanking Road, on Monday, for the purpose of considering the confirming of a resolution increasing the capital of the company. Mr A. R. Murphine occupied the chair, and the others present were Messrs J. D. Gordon, C. A. Lemon, A. C. Newcomb, directors; J. Stam, ff. H. Quelch, A. R. Davies, C. Friedrichsen, Dr. H. S. V. Myers, E. Shaustrom, Zi Ching-kee and W. Mesney.

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the Chairman explained that they were met for the purpose of confirming the following resolution which had been passed at a previous meeting:—"That the capital of the company be increased to \$150,000 Mex. by the creation of 1,000 new shares of Mex \$50 each."

Dr. Myers—May I ask what is to be done with this increased stock? Will you sell it?

The Chairman—While we are increasing the shares we want only 250 at present, but as the concern increases by and bye we intend to issue these shares. The present understanding is to take over Dombey and Son.

Dr. Myers—At what price?

The Chairman—At a valuation of Tls. 12,000. These shares are to be taken over at their par value, that is \$50. Their market value is anything just now. We give these shares to the representatives of Dombey and Son, Garner, Quelch & Co. at their par value, and we take over their concern and join the two.

Dr. Myers—I was not able to be present at the last meeting and I should like to know the price we are paying for the concern.

The Chairman—The object is to take over the concern and run the two jointly.

Dr. Myers—What has been the business of Dombey & Son for the past year?

The Chairman—Over \$100,000. It is a very fair thing, and I think you will be satisfied with it.

In answer to Dr. Myers the Chairman said that the question of debentures did not come into this transaction.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously confirmed.

SAMAGAGA RUBBER CO., LD.

The first ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Thursday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce Room. Mr. Leslie Jary Cubitt presided, and other directors present were Messrs. Harry de Gray and G. Grayrigge. The total number of shares represented was 107,325.

The Chairman said:—The report and accounts have been in your hands

for a week and I will ask you to follow the usual course and take them as read. In drawing up the report and accounts your directors have endeavoured to make both as comprehensive and self-explanatory as possible and if they have succeeded there is very little left for me to add. I should perhaps mention that in giving the planted area of rubber as 323 acres we have included work which was in reality performed early in October.

You will observe that the value of rubber in stock is taken at Tl. 1 per lb. The shipments of which sale advices have been received fetched Rs. 3.40 and 5/1½ per lb. for unsmoked sheet in the Colombo and London markets respectively. The item of sundry debtors Tls. 1,034.98 in the balance sheet represents interest due on mortgage to September 30, which was not credited in the bank account until October and on the other side the item of Tls. 1,459.13 is for sundry estate payments made subsequent to September 30. The total available funds on September 30 in addition to the sum of Tls. 9,000 and Tls. 1,751.57 due from Mr. Roope and the proceeds of rubber in stock amounted to Tls. 83,347.04.

The total expenditure of all kinds during the sixteen and a-half months since the company was taken over, amounted to Tls. 91,856.07, which included in capital development, and profit and loss account, sums aggregating Tls. 19,475.94 which are non-recurring.

The up-keep of the planted area and drainage will not be so costly as it has hitherto been, but on the other hand the additional number of trees coming into bearing the current year is not appreciable. We are in agreement with the visiting agent, Mr. Ritchie, that it is of the first importance to maintain the planted areas in order, and only to undertake such minor extensions as our resources will enable us to keep clear when planted.

The visiting agent advises us that the cost of weeding, Rentusing and Changoling is too high for the class of work done during the last six months of the period under review, which he attributes to want of supervision. With the recent change in the management an improvement is confidently anticipated. With these few remarks I beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be accepted and passed.

No questions were asked and the resolution proposed by the chairman, having been seconded by Mr. de Gray, it was unanimously adopted.

The following other resolutions were also adopted without dissent:—Proposed by Lient. Col. Barnes, seconded by Mr. Grayrigge, that Mr. L. J. Cubitt be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. J. T. Disselduff, seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning, that Messrs. G. H. and N. Thompson be re-elected auditors to the company at a remuneration of Tls. 150 per annum.

Proposed by Mr. Forsyth, seconded by Mr. Main that the remuneration of the directors for the ensuing year be Tls. 1,000.

A very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, proposed by Mr. Canning and seconded by Col. Barnes, brought the proceedings to a close.

SPORT.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.	Points.
					Goals.		
S. F. C.	4	3	0	1	17	2	7
"B. - A. T."							
F. C.	4	3	1	0	30	7	6
S. R. C.	4	3	1	0	9	3	6
S. M. Police	4	2	1	1	19	6	5
"A" Co., S.							
V. C.	5	2	2	1	9	11	5
Customs R.C.	4	0	1	3	4	6	3
Engineers' —							
F. C.	4	1	3	0	2	41	2
The Navy ...	5	0	5	0	2	18	0

Two points for a win; one point for a draw.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB V.

"A" COMPANY, S. V. C.

Although in this match, played on the Recreation Club's ground on Saturday afternoon, victory went to the home team by so narrow a margin as the odd goal in three, the winners were the superior team by far more than the score shows; for they had innumerable chances to score, and while in many cases the shooting of their forwards was wild and feeble, on several occasions they had exceedingly hard luck, the ball either striking the upright or just grazing the cross bar. At the same time, the Volunteers gave them a capital game and the issue was in doubt until the whistle was sounded. Some changes in position were made in "A" Company's advertised team, Forshaw playing inside left forward, Crockwell dropping back to centre half, and Nedham taking Forshaw's place at full back.

"A" Company had rather the better of the opening exchanges, but on two occasions Wigton cleared in splendid style, and after a couple of fruitless corner kicks gained by the invaders, give and take play followed in neutral territory. Twice T. W. R. Wilson broke away on the Recreation Club's left wing, but his shots at goal went wide of the mark. "A" Company returned to the attack and forced three more corners in quick succession. The home backs showed capital defence, however, and putting their vanguard in possession, initiated a movement which led to a shot from Clark, on the right wing, just grazing the cross bar, after good passing between Clark, Brandt and Wade. A hot attack was kept up on the Volunteers' goal for some time, and each of the attacking forwards had one or more shots, without success. A drive by Wilson hit the left upright, and Wade on one occasion failed badly when the goal seemed to be at his mercy, follow-

ing this attempt up with a shot which struck the bar. After a long sustained attack, another shot by Wade struck the cross-bar and rebounding into play, the ball was cleverly netted by Manley. During the remainder of the first half the Recreation Club had slightly the better of the game, but no further score was registered, and at the interval the home team held the lead by one goal to nil.

On re-suming, the Volunteers were again the first to attack and forced a corner, but the goal was well cleared and play transferred to the opposite end of the field, where the Recreation Club's forwards indulged in a series of somewhat erratic shots. On one occasion Brandt netted the ball, but was adjudged off side. A pretty passing movement by Wilson and Brandt put Wade in possession shortly afterwards, and the latter just topped the bar with his shot. A hot bombardment followed, but many shots went astray and the well-directed ones lacked speed and were neatly gathered by the Volunteer's custodian. Presently "A" Company broke away, but Wigton stopped the rush and after dribbling to the half-way line, passed across to Clark. The latter eluded the opposing backs cleverly and centred neatly, Brandt completing the movement by netting the ball after it had rebounded from the cross-bar. After the restart the Recreation Club continued to attack, but were always unable to locate the goal mouth and towards the close of the game the Volunteers' backs got the ball away very cleverly and gave their forwards an opportunity of which full advantage was taken. After passing between the forwards, Forshaw was put in possession by Bell and scored a somewhat simple goal. During the last few minutes of the game, play was very fast and exciting, but good play by the backs on either side prevented any further scoring, and the Recreation Club were returned winners by two goals to one.

Result. — Shanghai Recreation Club 2
"A" Company, S.V.C. 1

For the winners, Wigton, at full back, was a host in himself, and was well covered by Ollerdsen. Peske was the pick of the half-back line, though Gale and Thompson frequently showed cleverness. The forward line combined well, but as has been the case in recent matches were woefully lacking in scoring power. For "A" Company, Grant gave a most creditable display in goal; both Nedham and Drummond played a sound game at full back; Crockwell was perhaps the pick of the halves and was well supported in this line; while of the forwards, Forshaw and Leslie, on the left wing, were in excellent form, combining cleverly, and Bell did a lot of useful work in the centre.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. V. THE NAVY.

Although the match between these teams, played on the ground near the Widow's Monument on Saturday afternoon was keenly contested throughout,

and the Tobacconists only gained a victory by the margin of one goal, it was not a brilliant exhibition of football, there being much unnecessary roughness.

From the beginning, it was apparent that the sailors were going to make a bold bid for victory, and ten minutes from the kick-off they registered the first point of the game as a result of clever play and a good shot by Laight. This reverse seemed to instil energy into the home team and five minutes later they were awarded a penalty kick, for an infringement of the rules by one of the Naval backs. Remington's shot was well stopped, but he was awarded a further kick on account of one of the visiting team having been within the penalty area when the first was taken, and at his second attempt Remington managed to net the ball. From this point onwards, far too much keenness combined with roughness, characterized the play and the sailors' tactics completely upset the combination of the "B.-A. T." forwards, until at length from a pretty pass by Remington, Clifford scored a goal with a very neat shot. At the interval, the Tobacconists were leading by two goals to one.

For the greater part of the second half of the game there was little to choose between the teams and at times both goalkeepers were severely taxed. It was not until within fifteen minutes of the call of time that any further score was made. Then, Wade, receiving a well-directed pass from Leslie, put the Tobacconists two goals ahead with a neat left-footed shot. When the ball was set in motion again, the Navy commenced a hot attack and were eventually rewarded by Laight scoring a somewhat easy goal.

Result — British-American

Tobacco Co. 3 goals.

The Navy 2 goals.

Of the winners, Wade, Clifford and Leslie were the pick of the forwards; Remington, as usual, played a sterling game at centre half; Porter and Manley were always reliable in the full back line; and with one exception Katz played a brilliant game in goal.

Laight was the pick of the Naval forwards, and between the backs there was little to choose, all playing a strong, but somewhat too robust game.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB V. THE ENGINEERS.

Once again the Engineers have suffered an ignominious defeat and unless they play men in their customary positions they can hardly hope for success. In the first place, on Saturday they played Hamilton in goal. Now this player is a shining light in attack, having won his spurs in front rank of Scottish football. Against the Club, in goal he was feeble; but he was no more to blame than the backs for the loss. The Shanghai Football Club were seen at their best and meeting an eleven, which is disjointed and disorganized, they had little difficulty in winning. Goal after goal they piled on, and in this they were truly deserving of their success. Result: Shanghai Football Club, 9 goals; Engineers F. C., nil.

S. M. POLICE F. C. V. CUSTOMS F. C.

A more even game than that between the Police and the Customs could hardly be imagined, and a draw was perhaps a fair reflexion upon the ninety minutes' play. In the first half the Police attacked assiduously and when they opened the scoring no one could begrudge the Police their lead. They were always the first in attack, and not infrequently they came perilously near to scoring more goals.

In the second half Plimmer placed the police further ahead, but in the interim the Customs had frequently borne down upon the Police goal and experienced hard luck. It was, however, not until ten minutes before the close that the Police citadel was taken. Then Hall, receiving a pass from Greenhill, reduced the score. Encouraged by this success, the Customs forced the play into the Police quarters, and from a mêlée Mullins added the equalizing point. Result:—S. M. Police F. C. 2 goals; Customs F. C. 2 goals.

SECOND DIVISION.

Results up to and including Saturday, December 2—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.	Points.
S. M. P., 2nd XI	2	2	0	0	8	3	4
S. F. C., 2nd XI	3	2	1	0	12	5	4
Rovers	3	1	2	0	6	6	2
"B.-A.T.F.C."	2	0	1	1	0	4	1
S. R. C., 2nd XI	2	0	1	1	1	9	1

THE ROVERS V. BRITISH-AMERICAN

Tobacco Co., 2nd XI.

This match was played on the Hong-kew Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a somewhat easy victory for the Rovers by four goals to nil.

In the first half there was little to choose between the teams and play was very even. Not a point was scored in this portion of the game and at the interval honours were easy.

In the second half, the Rovers soon asserted superiority and goals were scored for them by Gifford, Mooney (2) and van Bergen.

Result—The Rovers 4 goals.
"B.-A.T." 2nd XI. nil.

S. M. POLICE, 2ND XI V.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB, 2ND XI.

The Shanghai Football Club, unlike their premier eleven, were well whipped by the Police, who won by four goals to one. In the first half Shertis and King scored goals, and it is worthy of mention that the latter added two more goals for the Police in the closing "45." The only point scored by the Club was put on by a Police defender in a gallant attempt to negative an accurate drive by Salter. It cannot be gainsaid that the Police were well deserving of their win. Result: S. M. Police, 2nd XI, 4 goals; Shanghai Football Club, 2nd XI, 1 goal.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

SHANGHAI RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB V. THE SARACENS.

The Saracens made a happy entrance into Rugby Football on Saturday. This match was played under ideal conditions, and ended in a decisive win for the newcomers. The Club kicked off with the wind behind them, and play was fairly even for the first few minutes. A penalty was awarded against the Club, which was taken advantage of by E. G. Andrews kicking a goal from an easy position. Play was fairly even after this, the Saracens having perhaps a little more of the game; but they could not get through the Club defence, and half time came without further score.

On changing ends, the Saracens, with the wind behind them, had easily the best of the game. After a good passing movement, in which most of the Saracen backs took part, Hayward ran round nicely; but Andrews failed to convert. A few minutes later, from some scrummaging near the Club line, E. G. Andrews managed to score wide out, but he could not convert from such a difficult angle. After this, two nice little passing movements ended in Elliston and Lawson each scoring between the posts, the latter improving on both occasions. This closed the scoring, leaving the Saracens winners by 19 points to nil.

It was an interesting game, and showed that several Americans, when they have got into the way of Rugby rules, will certainly be first-class players, and there is absolutely no reason why they should not very shortly turn out a strong side. It is to be regretted that several men failed to put in an appearance, the Club suffering most on this account. The Saracens undoubtedly owed their victory to the forward play of Allen and the brothers Andrews. They heeled the ball every time, which Brown lost no time in passing out. This, of course, gave the Club outsiders no chance, and though Lamby was excellent, he could not oppose the Saracen backs by himself.

SHANGHAI HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Results up to and including Saturday, December 2—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.	Points.
Hockey Club	4	3	1	0	31	6	6
Nomads	3	2	1	0	10	5	4
"B" Co., S. V. C.	3	1	2	0	4	13	2
Harlequins	2	1	1	0	4	14	2
Sikhs	2	0	2	0	3	14	0

SHANGHAI HOCKEY CLUB V. "B" CO., S. V. C.

In this match, played on the ground opposite the Widow's Monument on Saturday afternoon, the Shanghai Hockey Club had a somewhat easy task, for the Volunteers offered poor defence and were eventually defeated by seven goals to nil. In the first half of the game goals were registered for the

Hockey Club by A. E. H. Parrot (3) and G. C. Wingrove, and in the second half by Wingrove (2) and Morgan.

Result—Shanghai Hockey Club 7 goals. "B" Co., S. V. C. nil.

THE HARLEQUINS V. THE NOMADS.

In this game played on the Polo Ground on Saturday afternoon, neither side was fully represented, but the game was keenly contested throughout, victory eventually falling to the Harlequins by three goals to two.

In the first half of the game Hutchison scored for the Harlequins from a good pass by Ashton, and this was the only point registered prior to the interval.

In the second half, Howarth scored a couple of goals for the Harlequins, and in reply, Lanning and Symons netted the ball for the Nomads.

Result—The Harlequins 3 goals.

The Nomads 2 goals.

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.

Saturday's Hunt started at Vincent Smith's Bridge and proceeded to Badger Firs, over the Platform on the south side of Pleasant Quarters Line. Two dry cuts were then laid, after which the field bore away to the wooden bridge on the Hungjao Road. Here there was a small check and paper was eventually found leading towards the village near what was formerly known as the Corner Jump. Another check was given at the Double Artery Platform, scent taking the Hunt by the Wilderness, across the Hungjao Road, by Potts' land and the Slough of Despond Platform. "Pons" was not laid, but the wily native deceived the Hunt and nearly the whole field was taken in. The run in was down Schultz's Line, over the Artery Creek, through Craw, Buikill's Dry Cuts and Fahwah Wade, to a finish down the Fah Wah Line.

The card read as follows:—

- 1.—Mr. G. Dallas on Critic.
- 2.—Mr. B. S. Laurence on Northern King.
- 3.—Mr. Grayrigge on Busybody.
- 4.—Mr. E. A. Slee on Tchaika.
- 5.—Mr. J. Johnstone on Black Ivory.
- 6.—Mr. R. McE. Dalgliesh on Beresford.

Mr. G. Dallas won both the light and heavy-weight competitions.

The Hunt was started by Dr. S. W. Pratt at about 3.35 p.m.

Owners are particularly requested to instruct their riding boys not to exhibit their griffins' jumping powers backwards and forwards over the last jumps of the Hunts.

SHANGHAI MODEL YACHT CLUB.

The regatta of the Shanghai Model Yacht Club, postponed from the preceding week, took place on Saturday, when four races were sailed. In one of the races the owners had difficulty in getting their boats to sail the course, and as a result the match was abandoned. The other three matches were won by Mr. J. C. Macdonald's boats, the feature of the afternoon being the manner in which

the Nan won her match. Only once in the four and a-half lengths did she touch the side of the pond.

In future it is intended to hold races every Saturday or Sunday afternoon, weather permitting.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

TIE FOR A. CLASS CHALLENGE CUP.

The yachts Gull and Haikuan raced off this tie on November 26 in a very stiff N.-W. breeze and bitterly cold. The course was from the starting line at Yangtzepoo down river, via the Ship Channel and out over the Bar and round the lower Quarantine Buoy and back to a finish off the entrance to the lower end of the old ship channel.

The start was made at 10 a.m. and the Gull, finished the 18 miles at 1.15 p.m. exactly followed 26 seconds later by the Haikuan which made an easy win on Rating over the 18 mile course. The day was eminently suited to the Gull which should have won with minutes to spare as the Haikuan shook out her reefs only to put them back again later on. It appears that the Gull fouled a fishnet and was therefore sadly handicapped; the Gull has had hard luck during the season, her mast having given her trouble on one occasion and losing her a race. The strong wind and rough water, however, gave the Haikuan a good test and her able skipper is to be congratulated on his handling of her and on his win. It is to be noted that no record exists of an A. Class Challenge Cup having been tied for before in the history of the Club, which goes back to 1869.

SHOOTING.

"B" COMPANY, S.V.C.

The Monthly Cups were shot for on Saturday at 6.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., under very favourable conditions as regards weather. The wind was fairly strong; but it was steady, and presented no real difficulty. The ranges were 150 yards and 200 yards, practices 17 and 7 of the Musketry Course, and the competitions resulted in a win for Pte. Lövhag in Class "A" and for Pte. Lester in Class "B." This shoot brought to a close the contest for the "B" Class Aggregate Cup, which goes to Cpl. J.J. Evans, who passes into "A" Class.

"A" CLASS.

	150 yds.	200 yds.	H'cap.	Total.
Pte. Lövhag.....	12	18	3	27
" Cooper ...	6	18	...	24
" Youngson, ..	6	17	...	23
" Dowie.....	12	13	3	22
" Dixon.....	12	10	...	22
"B" CLASS.				
Pte. Lester.....	6	16	...	22
Col. Divers.....	9	13	...	22
Sgt. Hay	6	18	3	21
Pte. Barnes.....	6	14	...	20
" Macbeth ...	6	14	...	20

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

This is perhaps the most enjoyable function in "B" Co.'s year. It is very informal and this, and the variety,

make up the charm. Throughout the evening dancing and music were interspersed and half way through the programme the prizes were distributed. Mrs. Barnes performed her part with great acceptance to the prize winners and when at the conclusion of the presentation Capt. Thomas in the Company's name presented her with a beautiful bouquet she was greeted with vociferous applause. Cheers were then called for the Colonel and in a few well-chosen words he thanked the Company for the honour conferred on his wife and himself and said it was a pleasure to work with and for men who were "Always Ready."

The musical part of the programme was of a very high character. Miss Rhoda Miller sang "Love, the Bugler" and "Three Little Songs" and she sang with great taste and spirit. Private Hayward sang "The Corporal's Ditty" and Private Haynes "Queen of the Earth." But the event of the evening was the playing of Miss Margaret Richard. We have heard Miss Richard on many an occasion, but we have never heard her play before with such soul. It was thrilling. After the Polonaise in "A" (Wieniawski), she gave as an encore a Canzonetta (D'Ambrasio). The accompanists were Miss Mabel Jansen and Mr. C. W. Wheeler.

The dancing continued until midnight, when "Auld Lang Lang Syne" and "God Save the King" were sung and the programme brought to an end.

MAXIM BATTERY, S.V.C.

MONTHLY CUPS.

The Monthly Cups for December were shot for on Sunday morning. The Ranges were 200 and 600 yards, new Bisley Figure Targets and Scoring. One sighting and seven scoring shots at each range. The following were the best scores:—

"A" Class.	500.	600.	H'cap.	Nett Total.
2nd-Lieut. H. B. Emerson.....	29	31	11%	52.30
Cpl. A. C. Lightfoot.....	29	26	6	50.80
Cpl. L. R. Wheen	27	23	—	50.00
Gnr. N. C. Brodie	26	23	—	49.00
2nd win on Cup. Future Handicap 13 per cent.				
"B" Class.	500.	600.	H'cap.	Nett Total.
T. Hutchison.....	22	26	—	48.00
G.A. Robinson	24	24	3%	45.90
H. O. Gillen.....	20	25	—	45.00
W. S. Bowman.....	25	22	3	44.90
F. W. Poate.....	29	16	45	6 40.80
S. Rayner	21	20	41	3 38.90
G. Wallace.....	21	17	38	— 38.00
H. G. Allen	26	14	40	3 37.90
A. J. H. Carey.....	30	12	42	6 37.80
W. J. Burke-Scott.....	22	15	37	— 37.00
1st Win on Cup. Future Handicap 3 per cent.				

MAXIM BATTERY, S. V. C., V. TIENSIN RIFLE CLUB.

The team representing the Maxim Battery, S.V.C., in the match against the Tientsin Rifle Club shot on Sunday

morning, in the presence of Lieut-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes, the Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, who acted as umpire. Sgt.-Major E. C. Fry was also present on the range. The weather conditions were not entirely favourable to high scoring, the light and wind being, at times, very changeable.

The conditions of the match were:— Teams of eight men a side, the best six scores to count. One sighting and seven scoring shots per man at 200, 500 and 600 yards. New Bisley targets. Prone position. Bisley scoring.

The scores were as follows:—

	200	500	600	Total.
2nd-Lieut: H. B. Emerson	29	26	31	86
Cpl: A.C. Lightfoot	29	29	26	84
Cpl: T. Hutchison	22	28	26	76
Cpl: L.R. When	27	25	23	75
Gnr: W.S. Bowman	25	25	22	72
Gnr: F.W. Poate	29	23	16	68
Total.....	161	156	144	461

*Gnr: H. O. Gil-len..... 20 13 25 58
Gnr: A. J. H. Carey 30 15 12 57
Average of six best scores—76.83 per man.

*Scores not counted.

Until the scores made by the Tientsin Rifle Club are received it will not be possible to announce the result of the match, but as they were to shoot at Tientsin at the same time that the Maxims shot here, these should be to hand within the next few days.

SHANGHAI REVOLVER CLUB.

The following are the highest scores made in the November competition.

S. Callow (Silver Bar)	107*
W. E. Sauer	100
M. Jacquet.....	97
E. Zillig.....	95
T. Freeman	95
E. Monk.....	87
Mrs. M. Jacquet.....	84
L. Bourgeat	84
L. Due	80
G. Lynch	79
T. F. Cobbs	74
L. F. Parlano.....	57
R. C. Morton	56
E. Scorrar	53
O. H. Ritter	50
O. M. Farnham	44

H. P. S. 120

* Winner 2nd time.

Winners of Medals handicapped 5 points.

December Competition starts on December 6.

S. M. POLICE.

The Monthly Cup and Club competitions were held at the Rifle Range on the 6th instant, the ranges being 300 and 400 yards, Bisley targets. There was a bitterly cold wind blowing from the South, and in the circumstances the scores were good.

The results were as follows:—

"A" CUP.			
Sgt Mills.....	66	5	61
"A" CLUB COMPETITION.			
Sgt. Young	60	2	58
" Mills.....	66	10	56
"B" CUP.			
Sgt. Young	60	0	60
"B" CLUB COMPETITION.			
Sgt. Woodfield.....	61	6	55
" Paterson	58	7	51
" J. Shaw.....	57	7	50
"C" CUP.			
Sgt. Woodfield.....	61	5	56
"C" CLUB COMPETITION.			
Const. Ross	57	3	54
" W. Robertson..	54	2	52
" Curtin	57	6	51

THE GOLF CLUB.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following players will meet in the qualifying round of the Shanghai Golf Club Championship. The competition will be held on Sunday next, in the order named. Members are particularly requested to give precedence to Championship Couples on tees and through the greens. The ordinary order of play for Sundays will not be in force.

E. W. Godfrey v. A. P. Nazer
G. D. Main v. C. Selby Moore
L. Walker v. G. C. Dew
J. Valentine v. L. Mitchelmore
F. Ferrier v. W. W. Cox
Dr. N. Macleod v. R. E. Wilson
P. Fowler v. R. Miller
J. O. Macdonald v. T. F. Cobbs
J. B. Ferrier v. G. M. Wheelock
P. Peebles v. H. R. Honeyman
E. F. Mackay v. F. M. Neild
H. H. Fowler v. R. E. Stewardson
J. Dewar v. G. F. Collyer
R. W. Scott v. K. D. Stewart
J. C. Dyer v. R. A. Brand
R. M. McLay v. H. C. J. Wilson
T. Longmuir v. A. W. Menzies
R. A. Lawson v. A. T. White
A. M. Maclean v. A. F. Wheen
E. Payne v. T. W. Mitchell
J. T. Disselduff v. E. H. McMichael
T. W. Hill v. E. I. M. Barrett

FOURSOMES COMPETITION.

Twenty-three couples entered for this competition, which was held during the week end and on Monday. The conditions were 18 holes, medal play. The following were the best cards returned:—

	Score.	Al'oe.	Total.
G. C. Dew and G. D. Main.....	88	4	84
J. C. Macdonald and E. W. Godfrey.....	90	5	85
R. Miller and T. F. Longmuir	88	2	86
A. M. Maclean and A. W. Menzies	91	5	86
A. P. Nazer and A. T. White	95	7	88
J. T. Disselduff and H. R. Honeyman	94	3	91
W. Laidlaw and A. C. Davison.....	105	12	93
W. J. Hawkings and E. S. Little	108	8	100

THE JUNIOR GOLF CLUB.

Mr. P. F. Fegan won the pool competition on Sunday. The conditions were eighteen holes, match play, against Bogey.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Although in the Foreign Settlement there are now but few exterior traces of its small beginnings, there are still to the seeing eye certain marks and shortcomings in its internal economy, giving proof of the unplanned start from which it has sprung to be the terminus of the thoroughfare to the East. No better illustration is to be found than in examination of the philanthropic work which has been a feature of the life of the community ever since it developed a public consciousness. We are often reminded that the swift increase of its foreign population, has brought into being an ever growing number of foreigners and Eurasians who live in a state of deprivation to be realized only by spending a few years in sustained and consistent efforts to relieve it. They are generally admitted to be so numerous as to have passed far beyond such assistance as the charitable societies founded in the past are able to provide.

Unquestionably the organization and methods of the local charities have been outgrown by the rapid march of new conditions; and if they were not so purely charitable in intent they would deserve the criticism that, from the standpoint of public charity, they are as a whole haphazard in action and relatively wasteful. When two or even three societies are helping the same indigent, each unknown to the other, nobody will deny that here is effort without sufficient direction; and it needs but the slightest administrative experience to know that where there is one discovered instance of such poor management there must be extravagance in practice. I do not wish to convey that the work of any individual society is deficient, but to make it clear that taken collectively as an engine for charitable relief of the poor they are failing in their purpose, for lack of co-operative organization and are too often mis-spending their funds. Precisely the same criticism is applicable to the individual members of the mercantile community. Many give to the same persistent beachcomber, drunk or sober, good or bad, and declare the gift a cheap price for being rid of some wanderer of obscure nationality who makes a suppressed commotion in the office coolies' room while he waits for the alms-deed.

There occasionally appears a public advertisement telling everyone where to send the beggar for help. Under present conditions it is fair to say that when he obtains it, it consists of a little temporary relief sufficient to whet his appetite for more. The position of

these wanderers is well described in a leading article in the "North-China Daily News" of December 2, 1904, and, as the conditions in the last seven years have not materially changed in this respect, I venture to reproduce part of it here:—

"... They go to the Consulate of the country they claim to belong to. The first question they are asked, of course, is: 'What proof have you that you are a Baratarian citizen?' In too many cases they have no papers, and the Consulate not being a charitable institution under any circumstances, the Consul can do nothing for them. Then they begin to apply to private individuals. Some are too busy to attend to them; some hear a bit of their story and send them on to some one else; some give them a dollar, which keeps them for a day, to get rid of them; some who know what the temptation of the Hongkew groghops is to a man already depressed but with an eleemosynary dollar in his pocket give the man an order on the Thomas Hanbury Coffee House for a day's board and lodging. This keeps him for a day and the next day he is in just as bad a plight again."

But the community is not freed from the duty of preserving these people from a hand-to-mouth life of mendicancy, or absolved from the wrong of neglectfully permitting them to take the habit of promiscuous beggary. With energy and good-will, one obvious remedy, the centralization of organized charity, is perfectly practicable, and there is no excuse for longer delaying determined effort to attain it.

In brief, a central Employment and Relief Office is necessary, the function of which shall be to receive and register each case of indigence, ascertain how far it is deserving, and to cause it to be dealt with accordingly, either by charitable donation or regular work: that is to say by allotting it, as the nature of the case may warrant, either to its respective charitable association, e.g. St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, St. George's, The Ladies' Benevolent Society or The King's Daughters, or to the Council's Casual Ward or Work Shelter, which will provide a night's lodging in return for work (See Municipal Gazette of March 16, 1911). This office should supply the sustained attention and pursuit of each case which is so indispensable to prevent waste of charitable resources by fraud and mistake. It should be in charge of a paid employee, a secretary, who at the outset might be engaged locally. It should be immediately controlled by, and act under instructions of an Executive Committee consisting of three gentlemen and two ladies, meeting weekly, whose duty would be to supervise the work. This Executive Committee should be chosen from a General Committee which should consist of members from all the local charitable societies and institutions and which should meet at convenient intervals of one or two months to pass the work in review.

The objects of the organization so formed, may be summarized as follows:—

(1) To be the centre of intercommunication between the various charities. To check the overlapping of relief.

(2) To investigate thoroughly (and without charge) the cases of the applicants for relief which are referred to them.

(3) To obtain from the respective charities or charitable individuals adequate relief for suitable cases.

(4) To procure work for poor persons who are capable of being wholly or partially self-supporting.

The question of the cost and whence it is to come is of course an important one. There are not wanting those who think that the Council should charge itself more directly with the care of indigents, and itself supply the necessary funds for such an organization as I have outlined. For part of the expenditure involved it is in any case committed by the Casual Ward now in course of construction. But even without public aid, considerations of expense should not prove a hindrance despite the difficult times. In some recent published correspondence the public was informed that the Council by becoming the sole annual contributor to the Thomas Hanbury School (See Municipal Gazette of October 26, 1911), making the necessary provision in the Budget for its maintenance, has delivered from their responsibility the firms and private individuals who have hitherto contributed upwards of \$7,000 per annum towards its expenditure. This will leave these contributors free to take up the less exacting burden of maintaining a Central Employment and Relief Office, and contributions by them of \$4,000 per annum should amply suffice. There is little doubt that when the new organization shall have justified its existence it will finally establish an undeniable title to assistance out of the public funds.

I trust that nothing I have said will give an impression of belittling the esteem in which the work of the various charitable societies is rightly held. But I, and many others, feel very keenly that the dispensation of charity now requires systematic administration and rigidly methodical work. If history repeats itself it will tell us that the present internal troubles of China, with the consequent stagnation of trade, will cause some increase in the number of foreign indigents. There is no better time than the present for reforming the management of local charity, not in its component parts, but taken as a whole, and repairing its salient defects.

I am, etc.

M. WHELOCK.

Shanghai, Dec. 2.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—After reading Mrs. Wheelock's very able discourse on the subject of charity organization, I am in full accord with her excellent ideas. The scheme in my opinion is not only correct in theory, but quite practical. Of course, it is essential to its success that facilities should be provided for retaining applicants for relief in a Casual Ward pending the investigation of their cases.

The special point I have to make is that such a scheme must have the unanimous co-operation of the different

charitable institutions already performing exceedingly good work within the Settlement. I hope, therefore, that, if the matter has not already been taken in hand, Mrs. Wheelock will arrange a meeting of delegates from these Societies at which the subject of Charity Organization can be fully discussed with a view to concerted action.

I am, etc.,

E. C. PEARCE.

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

LATE COMERS AT THE THEATRE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I occupied a seat at the theatre during the first performance of "His House in Order" some distance back in the stalls. What was going on on the stage during the first half hour I was unable to follow, as my view was frequently interrupted by people arriving late and it was impossible for me to hear on account of the noise they made, swinging of the door, creaking of the floor, the heavy step of men, the rustling of the dresses of the ladies.

If people who arrive late through their own fault, are so inconsiderate to disturb those in their seats at the hour appointed by the management for the commencement of the performance, cannot the Committee take steps to prevent the annoyance I am complaining about by either closing the doors as soon as the curtain rises or by compelling the late comers to remain standing at the sides until the next interval?

I sincerely trust that the energetic committee at the head of the A.D.C. will find ways and means to remedy this annoyance.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

AN APPEAL FROM CLERKS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As is generally known, clerks are the most hard-up people in the world, though they are also the hardest toilers. That this should be so is not their fault: it is simply fate.

If a clerk is so fortunate as to secure a good position with a decent income, he generally has some old debts contracted in less happy times to pay; and too often it happens that by the time these are liquidated, other debts will have accumulated in the shape of unexpected expenditure, sickness, etc.

But what about the great majority who are under-paid, or who are drawing a salary obviously insufficient? Is it surprising if they are eternally pestered by creditors, even though they have given themselves no luxury, beyond what they need to keep body and soul together?

In view of this, it is natural that the majority of clerks should anxiously look forward to the time when their salaries are temporarily augmented by a bonus. Nominally, of course, the Christmas bonus is given to provide for Christmas

needs. Actually only a part is so expended, the balance going out as instalments against arrears. Even when the money received is expended for purchases, it generally goes to buy clothes for the family, nominally for Christmas, but actually for the whole season.

Yes, clerks are hard up: their circumstances could not make it otherwise.

Christmas is coming. Might not heads of firms earn the gratitude of their underlings by an increase of pay? It should not cost the firm much, but it would mean a world of difference to the recipients.

Enclosing my card,
I am, etc.,
AN EMPLOYEE.
Shanghai, Dec. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

*By Telegraph from Peking.
Specially Translated for the
"North-China Daily News."*

MINISTERS ON HORSEBACK.

Peking, Nov. 30.

(1) Henceforth all Ministers of State are to ride on horseback within the precincts of the Imperial Palace.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Cabinet requests the appointment of Deputy Lieutenant-Generals:—

Ch'uan Fu is hereby transferred to fulfil the Deputy Lieutenant-Generalship of the Bordered Yellow Banner Manchu Corps. The vacancy thus yielded of a Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Plain Red Manchu Corps is to be filled by Wen Nien.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai and Shou Hsün.

(3) Referring to a memorial submitted by the Cabinet on behalf of Yang Wên-ting, praying leave to vacate his post owing to the aggravated condition of his weak health:—

Yang Wên-ting, Governor of Shensi, is hereby permitted to vacate his post.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai.

(4) In response to a request by the Cabinet, Chao Wei-hai is hereby appointed Commissioner of Justice of Kansu, and Pan Ling-kao is appointed Constabulary Taotai of Kansu.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai, Chao Ping-chün and Shên Chia-ping, who was absent on leave.

Dec. 1.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

(1) The Cabinet submits a telegraphic memorial from Chên Kuei-lung, requesting the change of the Constabulary Taotai of Chihli is hereby commanded to vacate his post, but to remain in Chihli for other appointments, and Yien Fêng-yuan is appointed Constabulary Taotai of Chihli.

Signed by Yuan Shih-kai and Chao Ping-chün.

THE REPENTANCE OF SHANTUNG.

(2) The Cabinet submits, on behalf of Sun Pao-chi, three telegraphic memorials, requesting dismissal and punishment for himself, and reporting the cancellation of the provisional government, etc:—

Now the Throne is promulgating the statutes of Constitutional Law, carrying out actual political reforms, and starting a new régime with Our subjects, the said Governor, being unable to divine Our idea and without fully weighing the consequences, had acted recklessly and imprudently. His behaviour was really not right, and a severe penalty should be inflicted. Nevertheless, in consideration of the circumstances that the said Governor, having received Imperial favours for generations, could not have been so rash and imprudent; that he must have been coerced by some persons into such actions rather than influenced by his own intentions, that in recent days the said province has already cancelled the title of "independence;" and that affairs have gradually resumed their orderly aspect; the said Governor must still understand shame and repentance, since he has striven to adopt speedy methods of reparation; he is, therefore, hereby leniently dealt with for the time being, and commanded to remain in office to render service. He must exercise care, in determining his future policy, not to be led astray again by groundless words. This time, Commander-in-Chief Wu Ting-yuan and others of the army, as well as the gentry and merchants, who were the first persons that opposed the independence of the said province, really know their great duty well, and their loyalty and constancy are very commendable. Let an Imperial message of eulogy be first transmitted to them all. The officials and the gentry of the place shall be directed to take proper measures for the safeguarding of the public peace.

The said Governor should, of course, make an effort to exert all his loyalty and devotion to serve Us in return, for the general welfare and in expiation of his former offence.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(1) The Cabinet submits a telegraphic memorial from Chên Kuei-lung, reporting a prayer by Yien Fêng-yuan, newly appointed Constabulary Taotai of Chihli, to request the Throne's permission to decline acceptance, as he is truly uneasy in mind, being still in mourning, etc:—

Yien Fêng-yuan being still in mourning, his appointment is hereby converted into an acting one. There is a great need of capable men at present, let Chên Kuei-lung instantly order him to proceed to his post.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai and Chao Ping-chün.

(2) The Cabinet requests the appointment of an official to bear a signet-key:—Kuen-pu-teah-pu is hereby

commanded to wear the signet-key of the General in command of the Plain White Banner Guards Corps.

The Cabinet requests the appointment of a Deputy Lieutenant-General: Tuan Chi-kuei is hereby appointed Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Bordered Red Banner Mongolian Corps.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai and Wang Sze-cheng.

DISTRESS AMONG REFUGEES.

(4) The Cabinet submits a memorial on behalf of Fu Wei-seng, reporting the dire distress of the Hupeh people and refugees now in Peking, and requesting the donation of funds for their relief:

The Ministry of Finance is hereby commanded to notify Tuan Chi-jui to act at his discretion.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai and Shao Yin who was absent.

MILITARY TRAINING.

(5) The Cabinet submits a memorial on behalf of Prince Tsai Tao and others, requesting the appointment of a High Commissioner for training the troops:—

Hsü Shih-chang is hereby appointed Sole High Commissioner for training the Imperial Guards Corps.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai.

Dec. 4.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(1) The Cabinet submits a memorial on behalf of Chên Kuei-lung, requesting the change of the Taotai of Yungtingho, etc.: Lu Pei-feng, Taotai of the Yungtingho circuit of Chihli is hereby commanded to vacate his post, and remain in Chihli for another appointment. Tou Yen-hsün is hereby appointed Taotai of the Yungtingho circuit of Chihli. Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai.

(2) Upon the request of the Cabinet, Chên Hai-yi is hereby appointed Brigade General of the Tatung Military Circuit of Shansi. Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai and Wang Sze-cheng.

(3) The Cabinet submits on behalf of Chü Pêng-chiao, Condolence Commissioner of Shansi, a request to transfer some officials for service and to engrave a seal etc:—Request is hereby granted. Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by Yuan Shih-kai.

Dec. 5.

(1) Feng Ju-kuei, Governor of Kiangsi, (deceased), was always loyal, diligent, clever and experienced, as well as accomplished in learning. From a Hanlin graduate, he was converted into an under official of a Ministry: and after having served in the Grand Council, he was appointed, successively, Prefect and Taotai in the provinces. He held different posts as a high provincial official by promotion until he was entrusted with the highest office in a province. He devoted many years to our service and he was assiduous in performing his duties. Owing to the fall of the capital city of Kiangsi, he committed suicide with composure, demonstrating the inviolability of his

great honour, which action calls forth Our deep compassion.

He is hereby granted, as an Imperial favour, the bestowal of a posthumous title. He is, further, to be accorded the highest honours and favours which are customarily granted to a Viceroy who has died in a battle. All his demerits on record during his official career, are hereby cancelled. As to what other posthumous favours he is entitled to, let the yamèn concerned examine the archives and refer them to us. When his coffin is being transported to his native town, the territorial officials, in whose domain it may pass, shall all pay proper attention to it. Of his sons, Fêng Man, of the second hereditary rank, is hereby commanded to be appointed as first-class secretary of a Ministry, and Fêng Tuen, a collegian of Imperial Academy, is to be appointed as a third-class secretary of a Ministry, as an encouragement of the dutiful honour of an official and to sooth the loyal soul of the deceased.

Signed by Yuan Shih-kai.

(2) The Cabinet requests the appointment of the posts of a junior secretary of the Ministry of Justice, etc.

Wei Lien-kuei is hereby appointed Junior Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Shan Tsien is appointed, in turn, its Senior Councillor, and Lo Wei-wan is appointed its Junior Councillor.

Signed by Yuan Shih-kai and Shên Chia-peng, who was absent.

(3) The Cabinet requests the appointment of a general officer commanding a sub-division of the army:—

Wang King-ching, Commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade of the Army, is hereby appointed General Officer, commanding the 3rd Sub-Division of the 2nd Division of the Army and ended with the brevet rank of an Assistant Lieutenant-General of the Army.

Signed by Yuan Shih-kai and Wang Sze-chêng and sealed by the Prince Regent.

JAPAN'S NEW BUDGET.

From Our Tokio Correspondent.

The Japanese Ministry of Finance gave out on November 29 a rough summary of the Budget for the 1912-3 fiscal year, which is still subject to alteration. The ordinary revenue, amounting to over Yen 500,500,000, shows an increase of over Yen 5,000,000 compared with that for the current year, owing to increased proceeds from stamps, over Y2,000,000, and those from Government enterprises and properties, over Yen 4,000,000 in spite of decreased proceeds of taxes, estimated at over Yen 1,000,000. The extraordinary revenue for the next fiscal year, estimated at over Yen 53,000,000, is over Yen 3,000,000 more than that for the current year, making a total of over Yen 554,000,000. The ordinary and extraordinary revenue exceeds the current estimate by over Yen 8,000,000.

The ordinary expenditure is put at over Yen 409,500,000 and the extraordinary at over Yen 161,500,000. The ordinary expenditure declines by over Yen 500,000, and the extraordinary increases by over Yen 2,700,000, resulting in an increase of over Yen 2,000,000. A deficit in the revenue, amounting to over Yen 16,000,000, will be covered by part of the surplus from the preceding year. The increase of the extraordinary revenue by Yen 3,000,000 is due to public works, loans for Korea, Formosa, etc.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 636.)

BISHOPRIC OF SODOR AND MAN.

London, Dec. 5.

Canon J. D. Thompson, M. A., Rector of Birmingham, has been appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man.—*Reuter*.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE TRUSTS.

PROPOSED REMEDY.

London, Dec. 5.

President Taft's message to Congress is confined to the subject of the Trusts. He emphasizes the efficacy of the decisions of the Courts in breaking up the Standard Oil, the Tobacco and other Trusts, and points out that there is nothing to prevent combinations for the sole purpose of economizing administration or plant, and recommends the establishment of a Federal Commission, which would closely supervise the issue of stock and bonds and to which such combinations could submit plans for future business.—*Reuter*.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS DRAFTED.

London, Dec. 5.

"The Times" correspondent at the Hague states that the Committee appointed to draw up the programme for the Opium Conference has drafted eight resolutions dealing only with opium, following generally the bases laid down at the Shanghai Conference. In deference to Portugal and her interests in Macao, it has been decided to treat boiled opium as distinct from raw. Separate resolutions will be drafted dealing with morphine, cocaine and hashish.—*Reuter*.

CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE.

MERCHANT CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

London, Dec. 6.

Captain Heinrich Grosse, of the merchant service, has been charged at Portsmouth with espionage.

The Public Prosecutor said that the prisoner endeavoured to obtain from a telephonist on H. M. S. Vernon information as to the exact quantities of coal at Portsmouth and other dockyards, and also as to the number of men who would be in the naval barracks at Christmas.—*Reuter*.

FRENCH GENERALS IN CHINA.

London, Dec. 6.

Telegrams from Paris state that the Minister of War has censured and will take action against Generals Suicillo and Pelacot, commanding in China, for applying certain funds to outside purposes, including improvements to headquarters at Tientsin.—*Reuter*.

CHEAPER CABLE RATES.

BIG REDUCTIONS.

London, Dec. 6.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Herbert Samuel, has announced in the House of Commons, that from December 15 the new deferred Press rates, which are one-half the present rates, will be available between Great Britain, Canada, the United States of America and Australasia. He regretted that hitherto he had been unable to arrange a similar reduction in rates for messages to and from South Africa and India. The new deferred rate for plain language telegrams between Great Britain and all parts of the Empire will be introduced on January 1. He believed that messages thus sent would not be deferred for more than nineteen hours.—*Reuter*.

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF.

London, Dec. 5.

Telegrams from Vienna state that General Schemua has been appointed Chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff in succession to General von Hoetzendorf.—*Reuter*.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

RESIGNATION OF DIRECTORS.

London, Dec. 6.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller has resigned the presidency and his director-

ship of the Standard Oil Company. He is succeeded by Mr. J. D. Archbold, the Vice-President. The majority of the other officers and directors of the Company have also resigned.—*Reuter*.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS RACE HORSE.

HIS CAREER.

London, Dec. 5.

The famous racehorse Isinglass has died suddenly at Cheveley.—*Reuter*.

Isinglass, a bay colt by Isonomy—Deadlock was foaled in 1890, and during his racing career was the property of Mr. H. McCalmont. Trained by James Jewitt, under the superintendence of the late Capt. Machell, and ridden in nearly all his important races by the late T. Loates, Isinglass holds the record of having won the largest sum in stakes—£57,455—that has ever been won on the English turf, beating the previous record of Donovan, which aggregated £55,154. As a two-year-old he won a few minor races, but his principal victory was in the Middle Park Plate, and during that year he netted in stakes for his owner the useful sum of £4,577. In 1893 he won the Triple Crown—the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby and St. Leger—in addition to the Newmarket Stakes, and won £18,860 in stakes alone. As a four-year-old, in 1894, he won the Princess of Wales Stakes at Newmarket, the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown, and the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket, and his winnings totalled no less a sum than £31,498. In 1895 his principal achievement was his success in the Ascot Gold Cup, and in this year he won £2,520 in stakes. By his victory in the Jockey Club Stakes of 1894, Isinglass carried off the richest prize ever competed for on the English turf, which, with a surplus, was worth £11,302. Next in value was the Princess of Wales Stakes of 1889, won by Donovan and was worth £11,000 to the winner. As a sire, Isinglass met with considerable success, more particularly in his early days, and it is worthy of remark that, unlike many other racehorses of note, he was not sold to foreign buyers for stud purposes; but ended his days at Cheveley in the same stables in which he was located when he began his racing career.—*Ed.*

THE KING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have arrived at Delhi and made a State entry.—*Reuter*.

HOME RULE.

IRISH IMPATIENCE.

London, Dec. 6.

Mr. W. O'Brien, the Independent Nationalist Member for Cork

City, in a question in the House of Commons, asked whether, in order to allay the anxiety in Ireland owing to the recent Ministerial announcement, the Cabinet would undertake to pass the Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons in three consecutive sessions before the dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Asquith said that he trusted that the Bill would run a smoother course than Mr. O'Brien appeared to anticipate. But if necessary, the Government would use all constitutional means to pass the Bill within the lifetime of the present Parliament.—*Reuter*.

CANADIAN NAVAL POLICY.

CONSULTATION WITH THE ADMIRALTY.

London, Dec. 6.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen, Canadian Minister of Marine, will proceed to England after Christmas in order to consult the Admiralty as to Canada's new naval policy.—*Reuter*.

AVIATION DISASTER.

ACCIDENT IN YORKSHIRE.

London, Dec. 6.

Mr. Hubert Oxley, a Yorkshire aviator, has been killed in an accident at Filey. He was carrying a German passenger, who was fatally injured.—*Reuter*.

DISCONTENT IN THE POST OFFICE.

TALK OF A STRIKE AT CHRISTMAS.

London, Dec. 6.

Grave discontent is manifested among the Post Office employees, who allege that consideration of their grievances has been needlessly deferred. There is much talk of a strike at Christmas.—*Reuter*.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS DINNER.

INTERESTING SPEECHES.

London, Dec. 7.

Sir Hugh Fort presided at the Straits Settlement dinner. Proposing prosperity to the Straits he said that the omens for the future were favourable.

Regarding the prospects of increased taxation he said that he was confident that our loyalty and public spirit would respond to the call.

Sir John Anderson, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, replying to the toast of the Colony and the Malay States, said that he was gratified at the increase in the

revenue and that the Colony was still more grateful for the substantial balance.

As regarding the Malay States, the financial condition was even more satisfactory. These facts would speak for their substantial prosperity. He dwelt on the great trade of the Malay peninsular, a country which England cannot afford to ignore. The expansion of the past was likely to be maintained if not exceeded, in the future. Regarding the labour supply, fears might be regarded as unfounded. He dwelt on the close sympathy existing between the government and the unofficial community, which was really the cause of the solid prosperity. To-day it was about time that we should do for the Tamil what we had done for the Malay in the way of vernacular instruction.—*Reuter*.

THE STATE OF THE CONGO.

MINISTERIAL DEFENCE.

London, Dec. 7.

Telegrams from Brussels state that M. Rankin, the Colonial Minister, replying to the interpellation of M. Vandervelde on the subject of the Congo, said that he saw nothing reprehensible in the Congo on his visit there. Commercial freedom was scrupulously observed.

The recruiting of labour was conducted on an exclusively voluntary system.—*Reuter*.

RIOTING AT ISTUS.

MURDER OF BULGARIANS.

London, Dec. 9.

Telegrams from Constantinople show that as the result of rioting following upon the explosion at Istus on December 5, fourteen Bulgarians were killed and 157 wounded.—*Reuter*.

CANADA AND THE STATES.

DEFENCE OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

London, Dec. 7.

Earl Grey speaking as guest of the Canada Club paid a tribute to Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador in Washington. Critics of the latter did not know what they were talking about. What would have happened if Mr. Bryce had refused to represent Canada in the Reciprocity negotiations? Canada would instantly have demanded her own Embassy.—*Reuter*.

COMMISSION.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

London, Dec. 7.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Killanin asked when in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Imperial Conference a Royal Commission would be appointed to inquire into the commercial relations, the shipping and the means of transport of the Empire.

Lord Emmott, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replied that he was sorry he could not give a categorical answer. Correspondence in regard to some of the details was proceeding normally and satisfactorily, though it was a lengthy business in a world-wide Empire and some further delay would be inevitable before an announcement could be made.—*Reuter*.

SUICIDE OF A FOREIGNER.

SENSATION IN JAPAN.

Kobe, Dec. 6.

A sensational tragedy occurred at the Sannomiya station last night. Mr. C. R. Howard, an accountant in the firm of Messrs. Bowden Bros. & Co., Yokohama, suddenly shot himself on the platform, just before the train started, within arm's length of his best friend. He died this morning.

It is believed that a love affair was the cause of the tragedy.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

NEW SOUTH WALES

v. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

London, Dec. 6.

The Inter-State match between New South Wales and South Australia, played at Sydney, resulted in an easy victory for New South Wales by 361 runs. The first innings of New South Wales realized a total of 316 runs, to which V. Trumper contributed 47, W. Bardsley 58, A. Cotter 82 and E. Waddy 78 (not out). For South Australia, Rees took four wickets for 94 runs, and Wright three wickets for 40 runs. In their second innings New South Wales scored 352 runs. S. E. Gregory compiling 76 runs, Waddy 40, and Roy Minnett 87 (not out). In the second innings of New South Wales, Whitty took three wickets for 76 runs, and V. F. S. Crawford three for 82. South Australia was dismissed in the first innings for a total of 209 runs, C. Hill being highest scorer with 59. For New South Wales, Hazlitt took five

wickets for 57 runs, and Minnett three for 48. At the second venture, South Australia scored only 98 runs, Hazlitt obtaining four wickets for 47 runs and Cotter five for 34.—*Reuter*.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

By Arrangement

From the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Nov. 30.

Austria and Russia have advised the Turkish Government to open negotiations for peace with Italy. In Turkish circles it is stated most energetically that Turkey will never consent to a cession of Cyrenaica.

M. Sassanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will visit Paris before returning home to St. Petersburg.

The revelations made by the London "Pall Mall Gazette" to the effect that in 1899 Count Buelow, who at that time was German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had proposed that England should join the Triple Alliance, are baseless. Mr. Chamberlain, at that time British Secretary for the Colonies, offered on that occasion an Anglo-German Alliance without being authorized by the British Cabinet and in an anti-Russian spirit which was unacceptable to Germany.

The mail which left Shanghai via Tairen and Siberia on November 16 was delivered in Berlin on the 30th instant.

Dec. 1.

GENERAL von Hoetzendorf, the Austro-Hungarian Chief of the General Staff, has retired because he disapproves of the policy of armaments against Italy pursued by Count Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE French Paper "Journal de Genève" publishes a story to the effect that the British and French Governments have repeatedly given each other verbal assurances of reciprocal support with their entire military and naval forces for limited spaces of time.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Italian Fleet is being watched by a British squadron.

FRENCH men-of-war are cruising in Syrian waters.

THE Italian Government will pay on December 11 the coupons due on January 1, 1912.

THE Reichstag passed to-day the Bill which permits the issue of small shares to the amount of Mks. 200, with a limitation to the German Consular Court Districts in China and to the Kiaochow Territory. The average rate of exchange between marks and taels or dollars will be fixed by the Chancellor.

Dec. 2.

THE Persian Government has declined to accept a second Russian ultimatum, whereupon the Russian troops despatched to North-Western

Persia at once began to advance towards Teheran.

REPORTS from Constantinople state that Great Britain and France have closed the Egyptian and Tunisian frontier to caravans going to Tripoli, thereby severely impeding the Turkish in Tripoli.

THE European, especially the German, iron market is very brisk.

FIFTY thousand Berlin metal-workers have been locked out.

THE Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, will make some statements with regard to Morocco in the Reichstag on December 6. After him the various parties, with the exception of the Social Democrats, will also make short declarations.

ARCHDUKE Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Throne of Austria-Hungary, has publicly espoused the cause of General von Hoetzendorf, the Chief of the General Staff, who resigned for political reasons. The Emperor-King Francis Joseph has addressed an autograph letter to General von Hoetzendorf and appointed him Inspector of the Army.

THE St. Petersburg "Rijetch" states that the time-expired Russian soldiers in Eastern Asia are being retained on account of the Chinese revolt.

THE Chinese loans are being quoted very firmly on the Berlin Exchange.

Dec. 3.

THE semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that in the event of Russia occupying some parts of Persia, the main point for Germany would be that order in the country should be restored. Public feeling throughout Persia is most excited. The Cabinet has resigned.

THE Turkish Government has accepted the help offered by the German Red Cross Society.

THE Netherlands Government has appointed a Committee for carrying out the preparations for the Hague Peace Conference.

THE mail which left Shanghai via Tairen and Siberia on November 19 was delivered in Berlin on the 3rd instant.

Dec. 4.

EMPEROR Franz Josef, of Austria, has once more refused to accept the resignation of Count Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which he tendered because the Austro-Hungarian Minister of War had semi-officially espoused the part of General von Hoetzendorf, ex-Chief of the General Staff. The acceptance of von Hoetzendorf's resignation is welcomed in Italy as a proof of the friendship of the Austro-Hungarian Government for Italy. Satisfaction is expressed in Russia that the position of Count Aehrenthal as Minister of Foreign Affairs is shaken, and it is hoped that he will be replaced by Count Berchtold Baron von und zu Ungarschitz, the former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

THE Governments of Berlin, Vienna and Rome are discussing the renewal of the Triple Alliance.

PERSIA has answered the second Russian ultimatum. The Russian

Government, therefore, seems to be ready to reduce the indemnity demanded and not to advance the Russian troops beyond Kasvin.

THE Reichstag has resolved that the law regarding the military penal code for the Kiaochow territory be prolonged by six more years, till 1918.

ACTING Privy Counsellor Wermuth, Secretary of State for the Treasury, anticipates that the complete recovery of the finances of the German Empire should be reached earlier than had been expected.

REPORTS from Constantinople state that the Turkish troops attacked Ainsara (? Ed "*Ostas. Lloyd*"), and that the Italians withdrew.

Dec. 5.

Signor Giolitti, the Italian Premier, has informed the Berlin and Vienna Governments that the reports published by the Budapest Paper "*Pesti Napló*" to the effect that Italy intended to withdraw from the Triple Alliance, are mere inventions.

THE Russian Budget shows under ordinary expenditure, a surplus of Rls. 169,000,000.

THE Reichstag has been adjourned to-day.

THE Press lays stress upon the calm, earnest and vigorous language of the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, with regard to Great Britain.

THE Italian troops in Tripoli have taken by storm the Oasis of Ainsara.

THE Reichstag has definitely passed the commercial agreement between Germany and Japan.

A LEXOTRY telegram from the "*Ostasiatischer Lloyd*" giving details of the Chancellor's explanations in the Reichstag on the subject of the Morocco Agreement is unavoidably held over owing to want of space.

The whole German Press is commenting on the speech of the Chancellor and is unanimously in favour of the Government against England.

In France the determination of the Chancellor to maintain the position of the German Empire as a Great Power against England, has made a deep impression on the French Press.

Reports to the effect that Russia had demanded the opening of the Dardanelles for Russian men-of-war in a Note addressed to the Turkish Government, are denied at St. Petersburg. It seems as if only verbal soundings have been made at Constantinople, regarding this question by the Russian Ambassador.

Contrary to rumours that his resignation is imminent, Count Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declared that he will most certainly appear before the Delegations in February next.

THE speech delivered by the Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg before the Reichstag with regard to the Morocco Treaties is keenly endorsed by the Austrian Press. The English Press meets the speech partly with approval.

It is denied in St. Petersburg that the Russian Ambassador to Constantinople even verbally sounded the Porte regarding the opening of the Dardanelles for Russian men-of-war.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that the Delegation of Mongolian Princes and dignitaries of the Lamaistic Church sent to St. Petersburg, has declared in Russian Government circles that the Mongols wish to be placed under Russian protection. The "*Novoye Vremya*" remarks that Russia should not be irresolute, but must recognize the independence of Mongolia.

THE Russian Foreign Office learns that the Dalai Lama has returned to Lhasa.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Japanese gunboat Goba arrived here on the 4th instant.

The U.S. transport Supply left Shanghai on the 5th instant.

We are asked to state that Apollinaris Water has received the Grand Prix at the Dresden Exhibition.

THE many friends of Dr. E. Birt will regret to learn that while out drag-hunting on Sunday he met with an accident which resulted in three broken ribs.

THERE is a rumour current in Hongkong that local house-boys are deserting in order to join the revolutionary cause at Canton. Each recruit is promised the sum of \$25.

The Shanghai Military Government has managed to scrape together a sum of \$100,000 which was to be forwarded to Nanking yesterday to be used as rewards to the united victorious armies.

THE concert given on Tuesday evening in aid of the orphanage of Les Sœurs de la Providence resulted in an addition to the funds of \$340, after all expenses of the entertainment had been paid.

THE sequel to the gambling raid at the house in East Seward Road at 8.20 p.m. on Wednesday was heard yesterday morning at the Mixed Court. The prisoners, thirty-three in number, were all convicted. The ringleader was fined \$30 and the remainder \$5 each.

DR. LOUIS STROMEYER LITTLE, aged 70, of The Roughets, Whitehill, Bletchingley, and of 11, Grosvenor-street, Hyde Park, for thirty years in charge of the General Hospital at Shanghai, left estate of the gross value of £16,434, of which £14,217 is net personalty.

THE members of the Anti-Opium Society are stated to be not altogether satisfied with the personnel of the English delegates to the forthcoming International Opium Conference, and a protest is being entered against the appointment of Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.

THE engagement is announced of Stanley Bronislaw Carter, third son of the late William Henry Carter, of London and Shanghai, and Mrs. Carter, of Prestbury, Cheshire, and Dalcie Isabel, oldest daughter of John Edmund Melhuish, of 27, Beverley-road, Barnes.

Fully 10,000 troops had started from Nanking to the rescue of Wuchang up

to December 5; they were transported on board ships to Hankow, some by men-of-war, some by traders. The Headquarters of Wuchang have been removed to Fenghuang Hill, an elevated and more favourable position.

AN impudent case of snatching was reported to the police on Saturday night. About half-past six o'clock, as a foreign woman was walking along North Soochow Road, near to the Garden Bridge, a Chinese grabbed her handbag, and under cover of the darkness made off. The handbag contained about \$40.

THE "London Gazette" of November 14 contained the text of the Extradition Treaty entered into between Great Britain and Siam. The seventeen articles cover the usual scope of such treaties, thirty-one offences being enumerated in connexion with which extradition can in future be obtained.

SOME educated Chinese ladies in the Heungshan district have formed an association to publish a newspaper to be known as the "Chungwahnnipo," says the "Peking Daily News." It is to be written and edited entirely by ladies and to deal exclusively with feminine matters. The first copy of the new journal will be issued shortly.

THE flag of the Chinese Republic—blue with a large white star—is to be seen in many places in Bangkok now. It is understood that the Police are considering the question of the legality of displaying the flag. According to one account, they have seized a number of circulars which by the Peking Government would undoubtedly be regarded as seditious literature.

A HOME exchange states that H. M. cruisers Pegasus and Prometheus have been ordered to proceed to China. Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, states that there is a special reason for the visit, but that it is not connected with the revolt in China, but rather is the nature of a rearrangement of the Fleet in Eastern waters.

THE Japanese training ships Soya and Aso, which, with naval cadets on board, recently cruised in Japanese and neighbouring waters, left Yokosuka on November 25 on a long cruise. They will reach Woosung on March 17 next, via Guam, Australia, Batavia, Singapore, Manila and Olangapo, and will leave on the 22nd for Yokosuka, where they are expected to return on the 28th.

MR. Fred. W. Knecker, formerly of the Civil Service of the Federated Malay States, is making another trip to the East to look into the scientific aspect of the rubber and coconut industries in the Malaya and the Middle East, and more particularly the latter product. It is in connexion with the scientific production of copra and growing of the coconut palm that his attention will be most fully occupied during this tour.

MR. W. FERD. TYLER, Coast Inspector, has issued a Notice to Mariners stating that the Johnston Flats have extended to the eastward and that the Upper Crossing Buoy now lies 1½ cables off the 3-fathom

contour of that bank. Vessels should therefore pass to the eastward of the Buoy. The Buoy will be altered in colour from red and black horizontal stripes to black. The channel to the eastward of the Buoy is half-a-mile wide.

At eight-twenty on Wednesday night the police successfully raided a gambling den in East Seward Road. The house was visited by Inspector Burke, Det. Sergt. Kiloh, Sergt. Fergusson, Plain Clothes Constable Solly, and four other constables. He gamblers were completely surprised and all who were in the house at the time, to the number of thirty-three, were arrested. They were caught in an upper room, and the floor almost collapsed during the brief scuffle preceding the arrests.

Towards nine o'clock on Monday night an outbreak of fire occurred in the premises of Messrs. Scott, Harding & Co., No. 8 Peking Road. The fire was discovered by the residents next door who telephoned to the Central Fire Station, and within three minutes the Fire Brigade was upon the scene dealing with the outbreak. Some papers had evidently got alight, and fired the woodwork, but before the fire could get a good hold the chemical engine and a stream of water extinguished it.

An opportunity will probably be afforded to Shanghai to hear something of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Dr. C. W. Eliot, ex-President of Harvard University, is now in Shanghai, in the course of his tour through the East on behalf of the scheme. After visiting India and North China, he will return to Shanghai in April, on his way to Japan, where he intends to spend six weeks. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the new Medical School and Research Department in Shanghai, to be conducted by Dr. M. R. Edwards.

An express train which left Kobe for Shimbashi on November 23 met with an accident near the first bridge out of Gotemba, the locomotive running against a large stone which is supposed to have been placed on the line by some miscreant desirous of wrecking the train. Fortunately the locomotive was not derailed, but it was so seriously damaged that the train was brought to a standstill. Another locomotive was despatched from Yamakita Station and, after a delay of two hours, the train resumed its journey.

THE Church Missionary Society has issued a pamphlet in which are detailed the projects of the Society in the sphere of education in Japan, China, and India in the coming year. The Society have always felt that the work of offering the natives with whom their missionaries come in contact an enlightened system of education is among the chief of their responsibilities, as it is believed that the path of education will lead most naturally to Christianity. Consequently they have in mind a large extension of their already wide system of schools and colleges.

It is reported that mining and commercial circles in the Amur district are

much disturbed by the Governor-General's order concerning the expulsion of Chinese not possessing passports with the Russian *visé*. Urgent telegrams have been sent to St. Petersburg to the effect that ruin threatens the gold mining industry, and praying that any such measure be deferred for three or four years, when the completion of the Amur railway will permit an influx of Russian labour. Reference is also made to the danger of grave disorders among the masses of Chinese workmen expelled at short notice in the depth of winter.

THE December meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association was held on Tuesday night in the Union Church, the Hall being too small to accommodate the large number of persons who were present. The President of the Association, the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, occupied the chair and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bannister conducted the devotional exercises. The ladies of the C. N. S. and of the American Church Mission (in town) were hostesses. Miss M. E. Coghal read a brief but instructive paper on "The Conservation of Funds and Forces in Educational work." In the discussion which followed, Miss Laura White, Dr. Garret, and the Revs. F. Rawlinson, S. I. Woodbridge and J. A. Silsby participated.

Much sympathetic interest was created at Dover on November 16 in the funeral of three Chinese seamen who met their death on the turning Liverpool steamer Wentworth in Dover harbour. The unfortunate Chinese had been indulging in opium smoking. The reports concerning the peculiar rites that are followed in Chinese funerals attracted many spectators. A number of Chinese seamen from the Wentworth attended the ceremony, and the English crew were also represented. With the exception that there was no burial service, the ceremony, which took place in unconsecrated ground, differed little from that of an English funeral.

KOO MAU-MAU, employed as a cashier by Messrs. Weeks & Co., was sentenced at the Mixed Court on the 1st instant to five months' imprisonment for obtaining \$100 by means of fraud. The evidence showed that the accused had charge of a desk where money was paid in. One day he was handed a bill for \$125, with cash to the amount of \$150. He gave \$25 change, but only put \$25 in the till. The original bill showed that \$125 had been paid, but the duplicate kept in the office only showed \$25. When the discrepancy was discovered, the accused admitted that he had the money, after having first stated that he only received \$25. It was found that he had erased the figure 1 from the amount stated in the duplicate and then allowed it to go forward.

At the U.S. Consular Court on Monday morning, before Mr. F. W. Hadley, Vice-Consul-General, G. King was charged with having been drunk and incapable on Minghong Road at 3.50 p.m. on the 3rd instant. The accused was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for this offence, and a suspended

sentence of thirty days' imprisonment for a previous offence was ordered to be enforced, making a total sentence of thirty-seven days' imprisonment.—Before the same Court, A. Nesser, seaman, E. Pearce, petty officer, and Peter Johnson, marine, all from the U. S. transport Supply, were charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the Broadway about 10.15 p.m. on the 3rd instant. The Court ordered that the accused should be sent on board their ship, to be dealt with by the naval authorities.

A serious carriage accident occurred on the Bund on Thursday evening. Towards half past five o'clock a brougham, in which were three Chinese women, was being driven along Kinkiang Road, and arriving at the Bund the maofo turned to go southwards. At this moment a tram car going north came along at a high rate of speed, and before the carriage had cleared the rails, was upon it. With tremendous force it struck it, and with a crash of falling glass and splintering woodwork, the carriage was knocked over on its side, the pony with it. There were immediately willing helpers to extricate the occupants, and it was found that except in one instance they were more shaken than wounded. One, however, had a serious cut about the brow. Two of them were taken to hospital, while the wreck of the carriage was borne away by coolies.

A FIRE occurred on Saturday night in the Hongkew district, a number of buildings in Woosung Road being destroyed or damaged. The outbreak was discovered about ten minutes to nine o'clock in a medicine shop numbered 889, 890 and 891, and within a very short time a lively blaze was in progress. The fire spread to Nos. 884, 885, 886, 887 and 888, and on the other side also attacked No. 892. Fortunately, owing to an adjacent garden and alleyways, the fire could be attacked from all sides, and within rather more than an hour the outbreak was extinguished. This was the first fire which has occurred since Mr. G. S. V. Bidwell, the Chief Engineer, resumed charge of the Brigade since his holiday, and all were pleased to see him at work again in his wonted capacity. The insurance on the properties is understood to be principally in Chinese hands. Buildings Nos. 889, 890 and 891, where the outbreak occurred, were completely gutted, and the others were damaged by fire and water.

SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL ORPHANAGE.

On account of the long continued financial depression, the Shanghai Industrial Orphanage, located near the Lungghua Pagoda, and supporting nearly 140 orphans, is very much embarrassed for funds with which to carry on its work, or even to feed and clothe the children. An appeal is accordingly made to the general public for aid to help tide them over the present emergency. Contributions may be sent to G. F. Fitch, 18 Peking Road, or to Mr. V. D. Kap, Commercial Press, Foochow Road.

SHANGHAI MAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

For the past few days considerable anxiety has been felt in the Settlement over the disappearance of a young German, Mr. F. Bergmann, of the firm of Messrs. Teige and Schroeter. Mr. Bergmann, who is understood to be about twenty-eight years of age, resided at the Burlington Hotel, and on Thursday night, when he was last seen, was in evening dress. It is understood that it was his intention to go to the Caledonian Ball. Next day he was absent from office, and as again on Saturday he did not make an appearance, the matter was reported to the German Consulate-General and the police. The latter have prosecuted inquiries, but up to the present there seems to be no trace of the missing man.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

At the conference held in the Yen Hall of the International Institute on Thursday evening, Mr. Shen Tun-ho addressed a cosmopolitan audience in Chinese, describing the meaning and intent of the Red Cross work in China, and the importance of its utilities at this particular period of unfortunate stress and storm, as well as at previous periods of need.

The Rev. Wm. Renfry Hunt described to the assembly the manner in which many Red Cross workers connected with well-to-do Chinese families had aided the wounded of both sides in Nanking, without regard to their own personal safety or comfort.

Dr. Gilbert Reid briefly spoke of Red Cross work abroad, while Mr. Strumensky explained Red Cross operations in Russia.

The gathering was unique for the variety of races and religions represented.

THE CHINESE RECORDER.

The December number of "The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal" deals with some of the problems arising out of the relation of the Home Base to the foreign field. Most of the articles have to do with this increasingly important subject and all who are interested in missionary work will find much food for thought as they peruse them. The pithy editorial comments on this and other subjects of interest to the missionary body are, perhaps, not the least valuable contribution. An article by the Rev. W. Munn on "Chinese Hymnology" deserves to be specially mentioned. It is both comprehensive and thoughtful, and written by one who not only understands thoroughly what is needed, but is able to present his views in an attractive manner. The topics suggested by the Evangelical Alliance for the universal week of prayer are given, but it is explained that, owing to the present disturbances, the Central China Religious Tract Society, which is the agent in China for the free circulation of the programme, cannot get it printed and distributed through the Imperial Post Office. Two illustrations of scenes in

the present great upheaval are given in this excellent number, which completes the forty-second volume.

THE WEST RIVER PIRACY.

The following telegram, dated November 27, has been received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, from H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton:—

"To-day a deputy has been sent by the Military Government to express regret on account of the piracy of the Shimon, and to say that two gunboats have been sent to the scene of the occurrence to investigate."

The situation is little, if at all improved in the West River, report Canton correspondents of the Hongkong papers. The service of steamers between Hongkong and Wuchow has been withdrawn, though connexion is still being maintained between Canton and Wuchow, on the assurance that an effective British patrol is maintained.

Torpedo-boat O38, while proceeding on the night of November 23 from Canton to Kongmoon to reinforce the patrol of the delta channels, grounded at the mouth of the Saiwan channel, near Tiger Island. The torpedo-boat got afloat on Friday and proceeded to her destination. With a view to preventing piracies in the West River, all the small craft available at Hongkong have augmented the force in the West River. H.M.S. Rosario is at Canton, and the gunboats, destroyers and torpedo-boats are systematically patrolling the various branches of the river.

THE CHINESE TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Chinese Tract Society was held on Wednesday, December 6, at the house of the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, 89 Range Road, under the presidency of the Rev. P. Parker, D. D.

There were present the Ven. Archdeacon Thomson, Dr. J. Darroch, representing the Religious Tract Society, London, Dr. Farnham, the Revs. E. Box, J. C. Cardwell, C. J. F. Symons, J. Vale and J. Ware. Also Mr. Zee Vee-wai and several of the leading Chinese pastors.

The report which was read in English and Chinese showed a prosperous year's work. The total distribution, including sales and grants amounted to 547,209 books and tracts equal to over 15,000,000 pages. The total expenditure for the year was over \$19,000 which was met by donations, sales and subscriptions. A balance of \$3,600 was carried forward to the working expenses of another year. The President welcomed the Rev. J. Vale who has joined the society as Editorial and General Secretary and thanked the China Inland Mission for setting aside so able and experienced a member of its staff for this special work. Mr. H. B. Stewart of the London Mission was elected to serve on the Board of Trustees in the place of the late Dr. Sturt.

NEW VESSEL FOR CHINESE NAVY.

An interesting trial trip took place upon the Huangpu on the 1st inst., the tests being performed upon a gunboat, the

Hsintei, which has been constructed for the Chinese Navy. The Hsintei was built at the Vulcan Works, Stettin, to the order of the Government, and, sent out in sections, was put together at the Kiangnan Dock. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length 130 feet, beam 24 feet, and draught 2 feet when carrying her full complement. Her displacement is about 130 tons. All the engines and armament have also come from the works at Stettin.

In the morning she left the wharf at the dock, and proceeding to the Seven Mile Reach underwent her speed trials. These were performed with the utmost success, and she attained 1.04 knots above her contract speed, making 13.04 as against 12 knots contracted for. Her manoeuvring trials were also conducted satisfactorily. The Hsintei is especially well equipped, and everything on board is of the most modern description.

Accompanying the Hsintei on her trials were Mr. Dentler, representing the Vulcan Works, for which Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. are agents, and Mr. R. B. Mauban of the Kiangnan Dock. Not only to the builders in Germany, but to the Kiangnan Dock is credit due for the excellence she displayed on her trials. It is understood that two-thirds of her cost have already been paid by the Government, leaving still a third to be met. She is expected to remain in Shanghai for the present.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Dec. 2.

SILK.

The following is the list of silk shippers for the season 1911/12 from June 1 to November 28, the totals including Steam Filatures, White Silks, Yellow Silks and Tussocks:—

	Total Europe Bales	Total Asia & Africa Bales	Total American Bales
Afshar & Co., M.M.B.	...	1589	...
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	1940	...	1061
Pila & Co.	260	11	...
Azadian Jacques	...	893	...
Bacha, Michel & Co.	...	241	...
Boyer, Mazet & Co.	425	...	170
Sieber & Co. ...	941	...	...
Burkill & Sons, A. R.	120	...	...
Carlowitz & Co.	3722	25	2803
China Silk Agency Co., Ltd., The.	1852	...	231
H. Diederichsen & Co.	944	...	...
Dyce & Co.	842	37	1844
Frazar & Co. ...	150	...	41
Gaillard J.	1410	...	...
Alb. Haim & Co. ...	...	8	...
Heffer, F. C. & Co.	135	193	521
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	1718	...	1509

Little, William & Co.	170	48	...
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	...	...	925
Madier H.	2435	21	...
Nabholz & Co.	915	...	90
Paturel, C.	1683	...	291
Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	1279	73	90
Reiss & Co.	2097	774	477
Siemssen & Co.	220	...	...
Somekh, B. A. & Co.	...	563	...
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.	2985	...	920
Schwarz Gaumer & Co.	896	...	69
Tabbah, Saleh & Aref	...	289	...
Tata Sons & Co.	...	319	...
Toche, J. & Co.	...	...	...
Westphal, King & Ramsay Ltd.	585	48	...
Sundries....	...	3240	...
Total...	27724	8372	11042

Grand Total 47,515

RUBBER.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., Secretaries of the Pengkalan Darian Estate, Ltd., inform us that they have received a wire from the Estate manager advising them that the output from the estate for November was 5,146 lb.

Dec. 4.

BEANS.

The quotations at Tairen on November 28 were as follow:—

Beans.....	Y.3.60	December delivery
" ...	Y.3.70	March
Bean Cake	Y.1.32	"
Bean Oil..	Y.1.35	"

RUBBER.

We are informed by Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., secretaries of the Tebong Rubber and Tapicca Estate, Ltd., that the output of dry rubber from the estate for November was 4,935 lb.

LANGKATS.

The following telegraphic information dated December 2 has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijdbosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:—"The output of crude Oil for the month of November was 10,776 tons, but more than this was delivered to the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Dec. 5.

The market remains steady, with the usual small business passing; spot silver is up by $\frac{1}{4}$ d. possibly due to China buying. The Indian market will remain dull for some days owing to the Durbar at Delhi and the festivities consequent upon the presence of the King in India. As the operations in and round Hankow has made exports impossible, some arrangement must be come to in the near future in the case of settlements, made before the revolution, in the expectation of a brisk export season. What effect such an arrangement will have upon the rates it is too early to say. Unless silver, both spot and forward, move up still further it may exert a depressing influence—for a time—on the rates. So far, the silver position

seems to be steady and on the upward side.

RUBBER.

Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., secretaries of the Anglo-Java Rubber Estates, Ltd., state that the outputs from the estate during November were:—dry rubber 3,450 lb, coffee 100 piculs, hemp 350 piculs, cocoa 330 piculs.

Messrs. Wm. Martin & Co., general agents of the See Kee Rubber Estates Ltd., inform us that the output of dry rubber for the month of November was 930 lb.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that they have received the following wire from their Penang agents:—Output of dry rubber month of November 27,400 lb; shipped to London during November 36,840 lb; rainfall $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, general managers of the Padang Rubber Co., Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from the agents of the company in Penang that the output of dry rubber from the company's estate for November was 2,960 lb.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, general managers of the Karan Rubber Estate, Co., Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from the agents of the company in Penang that the output of dry rubber from the company's estate for November was 1,114 lb.

The secretary of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., informs us that the estimated dry weight of para rubber produced on the estate for the month of November as wired by the company's agents is 14,584 lb.

Messrs. Brand Bros. and Co., secretaries of the Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd., inform us that the output of dry rubber from the estate for the month of November was 850 lb.

Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., secretaries and managers of the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estate, Ltd., inform us that the approximate output of dry para rubber for the month of November is 3,775 lb.

HONGKONG FINANCES.

The financial statement for the Colony of Hongkong for September shows that the revenue was \$660,876.15, and the expenditure \$471,292.90, leaving a balance at credit of assets and liabilities of \$1,853,686.07.

HATS FOR CHINA.

While the disturbance in China is seriously disturbing trade generally, hat and cap-makers in Osaka seem to be doing rather well out of the revolutionary rising, says the "Japan Chronicle." As the Chinese are rapidly discarding their queues, hats and caps have come into enormous demand in China, and orders paid in cash are pouring into Osaka. One of the manufacturers is said to have received orders from Shanghai to the value of over Y100,000 in cash. The manufacturers in Osaka, numbering about twenty in all, are pushing on operations for execution of orders day and night, and have increased

the number of their employees. The supply of material is falling short. Tera hats have advanced 20 per cent. and "hunting caps" about 30 per cent., and all the manufacturers are said to be experiencing much difficulty in finding material.

RUBBER.

Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., secretaries of the Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd., inform us that the output of dry rubber from the estate for the month of November was 2,185 lb. Mr. J. H. Richards, secretary of the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., informs us that according to a cable received from the estate yesterday, the quantity of dry rubber harvested during the month of November was 966 lb.

The secretaries and general managers of the Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd., say that a telegram has been received stating that the output of rubber from the estate for the month of November was 2,500 lb.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co., secretaries of the undermentioned companies, inform us that the output of rubber from the estates for the month of November is as follows:—

Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1100 lb.
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1528 lb.
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	5300 lb.

Mr. R. N. Truman, secretary and manager of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., informs us that he is in receipt of the following telegram from Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. Ltd., the company's agents at Sourabaya:—Output for the month of November 1911 15 piculs coffee and 308 lb. rubber.

BRITISH AND CHINESE CORPORATION.

The report for the year ended June 30 shows a profit of £22,723. Including balance £10,697 forward from previous year, the amount to the credit of profit and loss account is £33,420. Out of this the directors have transferred £10,000 to the general reserve account, which, with this addition, amounts to £110,000, and they recommend that a dividend of 10s. per share (which is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount paid up) be paid on the 25th instant, free of income-tax, thus absorbing £12,500, and leaving £10,920 to be carried forward. The negotiations for the Hukuang Railway loan were at length concluded, and an agreement signed with the Chinese Government on May 20, 1911. Bonds for £6,000,000 were issued the following month by the contracting banks in London, Paris, Berlin, and New York, in equal amounts of £1,500,000. The corporation was interested in the £1,500,000 issued in London by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the profit is included in the accounts now submitted. Under the loan agreement the corporation are appointed agents for the purchase of material for one of the lines to be constructed with the proceeds of the loan.

Dec. 8.

BULLION.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's weekly circular dated London, November 17, reports a steady market in silver during the week.

"The conditions of the market remain about the same, large stocks of silver being held in London by Indian speculators who have created an apparent shortage of supplies; but the large premium for ready silver quoted last week induced China and other holders to transfer their purchases from spot to forward delivery, with the result that the difference between the two quotations has been inclined to narrow and is now reduced to 3d.

"The steamer leaving to-day only takes about £85,000 in silver to Bombay and the general buying for the bazaars during the week has been very small, but the market has been strengthened by Continental and other sundry orders. In addition to these the United States Government has purchased 200,000 oz which perhaps explains the rather smaller offerings from that quarter.

"The outlook for the market is distinctly uncertain, for, the strained prices now ruling in London being considerably above those either in India or China, it remains to be seen how long the market can be manipulated by Bull speculators in view of the enormous stocks now held by them both in London and Bombay.

"After allowing for the Indian and trade demands there remained about £600,000 bar gold available in the market, the bulk of which has been secured by the Bank of England. The total received to date by the Bank in bar gold is £534,000, whilst sovereigns to the value of £131,000 have been withdrawn, chiefly for Egypt.

Dec. 7.

RUBBER.

The secretary of the Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., informs us that the estimated dry weight of para rubber produced on the estates for the month of November as wired by the company's agents is 5,176 lb.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co, secretaries of the Alma Estates, Ltd., inform us that the output of rubber from the estate for the month of November was 3,008 lb.

Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that the output of rubber from the estates for the month of November was 1,200 lb.

Mr. R. N. Truman, secretary and manager of the Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd., informs us that he is receipt of a wire from Messrs. Kennedy & Co., the company's agents at Penang, stating that the output of dry rubber for the month of November was 1,202 lb.

Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., secretaries and managers of the Sungai Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd., inform us that the approximate output of rubber on the estate, for the month of November, is 575 lb.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LD.

The annual report for 1910-11 of this company, which bids fair to be the biggest steel work, in the East, and one of the biggest in the world, is full of interest. The company is in process of construction and actual work on the mines and the manufacture of steel is expected to commence very shortly. The authorized capital of the company is Rs. 2,31,75,000 or £1,545,000, and the subscribed capital Rs. 1,84,08,485 or £1,227,232 6s. 8d. The directorate is composed of the leading merchants of Bombay, with Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., as the agents. The scheme was originated by the late Mr. J. N. Tata, and the Government of India is giving every help possible to this enterprise. Along with the report, Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co. have sent us illustrations showing the interior of rolling mill showing 12,000 H. P. reversing engine and blowing mill, the blast furnaces and the general view of the works.

Dec. 8.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

SOVEREIGNS—Bank's buying rate Tls. 7.98
\$9.97
MEXICAN DOLLARS... Tls... 79.8 nom.
SHANGHAI GOLD BARS, 978
touch.....Sh. Tls. 399½
BAR SILVER Tls. 111.15
COPPER CASH.....1,655 per tael.
NATIVE INTEREST 4½ %
PEKING BAR 400.
GOLD PRICES: buying 2/8.

LAST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

Bar Silver, 25½d.
Bank rate of discount 4%
Market rate of discount, 3 m. sight:
3½ % 4 m. sight 3½ % and 6 m. sight 3½ %
Consols, £77.
Exchange on Shanghai, 60d/s. 2s. 5d.
Exchange, Paris on London, Fr. 25.22.
New York on London, r.t., \$4.86.60

CUSTOM HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER.

£1 @2/5½ Hk. Tls. 7.23
Francs @31½ Hk. Tls. 1—Francs 3.49
Marks @254 " 1—Marks 2.83
Gold \$ @60½ Gold \$1—Hk. Tls. 1.49
Yen @ 82½ Hk. Tls. 1—Yen 1.35
Rupees @ 15 " 1—Rupees 2.07
Mex. \$ @1.50 " 1—Mex. \$1.50

With a little export business the market was quite steady yesterday, and better rates than those quoted were offered for forward. With a drop of another ½d. in silver, the rates were proportionately down by ½d. T. T. opening yesterday at 2/5½d. As mentioned already, the temporary lull in Indian activity is the cause of the fall in silver prices, China not counting at present as much as it should.

The opening quotations at the Bank yesterday were:—

On LONDON—Bank Rate— Tael.
Tel Transfer 2s. 5½d.
Demand 2s. 5½d.
Bank Drafts, 4 m/s.....2s. 5½d.
Credits 4 m/s 2s. 6½d.
do. 6 m/s 2s. 6½d.
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s 2s. 6½d.
do. 6 m/s 2s. 6½d.

ON GERMANY—

Tel. Transfers 2.52
Demand 2.52½
Bank Drafts, 4 m/s 2.54½
Credits, 4 m/s 2.58
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s 2.58
do. 6 m/s 2.60

ON NEW YORK—

Demand 60
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.....61½

ON PARIS—

Demand, For. 3.11
Docy. 4 m/s For. 3.17

ON CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfers } 183½
ON BOMBAY—Transfers..... }

ON HONGKONG—

Bank, Demand 75½

ON YOKOHAMA—

Bank, Demand 83½

THE SHARE MARKET.

From a dull and listless feeling, which prevailed during several days past, there was a welcome change yesterday. There were a few inquiries, though from the point of view of business they did not count much. From a monotonous state of all "sellers" with no "buyers," some buyers are coming forward. Langkats are firmer with sales, r.t. Tls. 62½. Business done, however, has not been of much importance.

RUBBER.

We are informed by Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., the local secretaries of the Gula-Kumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd., that they have received the following telegram from the London Secretaries:—"Sold for dry very next year 18 tons Plantation Crepe, first latex at 4/8½ per lb." This makes the following forward sales to date, for the year 1912:—9 tons at 6/1½, 18 tons at 4/9 and 18 tons at 4/8½, in all, a total of 10,800 lb., aggregating a sterling total of £21,263.

Messrs. F. T. Ho and Bros. secretaries and general managers of the Consolidated Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that the output of dry rubber from the estates for the month of November was 1,483 lb.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

According to the Russian Budget memorandum foreign trade on the Asiatic frontiers has been considerably affected by the abolition of the *porto franco* at Vladivostok, but is steadily reviving. In 1906 the imports amounted to 176,300,000 r., and the exports to 93,000,000 r.; in 1909 (when the tariff was applied to the Amur region) the exports fell to 60,500,000 r. and the imports to 120,400,000 r. The figures for last year were 64,500,000 r. exports and 132,400,000 r. imports. More than one-third (51,900,000 r.) of the foreign imports come to the Far East—Vladivostok, Nicolavsk, and the Manchurian frontier. It is to be noted that Russian shipping has grown considerably since 1909. The number of Russian vessels entered and cleared at the two ports above mentioned rose from 116 in 1909 to 240 in 1910 out of the corresponding totals of 856 and 720. The exports from these ports chiefly transit) have trebled since 1908.

LAW REPORTS.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, Dec. 1.

Before F. S. A. BOERNE Esq. C.M.G.,
Assistant Judge.

YUEN TAH v. H.F.G. COLPOYS.

This was a judgement summons for \$105.79.

When the case was first called defendant was not present, and service was proved.

His Lordship said that if the defendant did not attend, a warrant would be issued for his arrest.

Later in the morning the defendant appeared, and stated that he had been there at five minutes to ten o'clock.

His Lordship pointed out that he had not appeared at the proper time, so he had said that a warrant would be issued for his arrest. His Lordship now understood that defendant would come to terms, but if he did not he would have to appear on Tuesday.

PAU SEE-TUAN v. R. DALLAS
AND F. DALLAS, TRADING
AS DALLAS & CO.

Appearing for the plaintiff in this case, Mr. G. F. Curtis pointed out that his Lordship gave an order for the defendants to produce their books and

give an account for the plaintiff. They had seen a number of the books, but they had not been able to make the examination that was necessary, and so were in a position not to go ahead with the case. If necessary he would have to apply for an order.

His Lordship said that this might not be a determination not to obey the order of the Court, but it might be an accident. Unless he produced the books within three days, a writ of attachment would issue.

W. H. M. TAYLOR v. CHINESE
ENGINEERING AND MIN-
ING CO. LD.

In this case the plaintiff sued for damages for breach of contract.

Mr. G. F. Curtis represented the plaintiff and Mr. A.S.P. White-Cooper the defendants.

In his statement of claim the plaintiff sues for \$1,560.00 as damages under a contract of employment entered into by plaintiff with defendants on July 21, 1911, the terms of which the defendants have refused and still refuse to permit the plaintiff to carry out. The plaintiff states that he is by profession an accountant, stenographer and typist. The damages claimed are in lieu of five months and six days' salary at \$300 per month from July 24 to December 31 as stenographer and typist and for general secretarial work to assist the company's agent, W. H. Barham, under a contract of employment whereby de-

fendants employed him with the further agreement that if at the end of the year 1911 the plaintiff proved satisfactory in his employment, a contract would be entered into to continue his services for a period of three years. Plaintiff is willing to carry out his contract, but the defendants refused and still refuse to permit him to do so. At the time he entered into the contract, plaintiff was employed with the firm of Frazer & Co. at a salary of Tls. 200 per month, which plaintiff gave up to carry out the contract with defendant. Upon giving notice to Frazer & Co. of his entering into the contract with the defendants, Frazer & Co. engaged the services of another man. By reason of the conduct of the defendants, the plaintiff has and will suffer damages to the extent of \$1,560.00.

In their defence, the defendants, deny that they are indebted to the plaintiff, and say they were induced to engage the plaintiff as confidential clerk by his representing and stating that he was temporarily engaged with his employers Frazer & Co., and could leave them at any time and was free to enter the service of the defendants. Such representations and statements were untrue and contrary to fact. The plaintiff concealed the fact that he was engaged on work of a confidential nature with Frazer & Co., and was on probation with them with a view to an agreement for permanent employment,

WHO SHALL DECIDE WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE?

While the learned doctors of this and other lands have been differing in their diagnosis of

STRANGE SIBERIA

By MARCUS L. TAFT

the Surgeon-General of the Russian Bureaucracy (Central Committee on Foreign Censorship) heroically cut deep into its very vitals, removing the obnoxious pages referring to the Jews, the Exiles and Religious Liberty.

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and that he could not then leave his employers without breach of his contract. Such representations, statements and concealment were material, as it was essential to the defendants that they should secure the services of a confidential clerk at once. The defendants deny that plaintiff was ready to enter their service on July 22, and deny that he has suffered any damages. Defendants duly informed plaintiff by letter on July 23 that in view of the facts disclosed by Frazar & Co., they could not engage him. In the alternative the defendants say that the plaintiff made the said representations falsely, the plaintiff knowing the same to be untrue, or with reckless carelessness as to the truth or falsity thereof, and with intent that the same should be, as in fact they were, acted on by the defendants.

Mr. Curtis briefly opened his case, and called evidence.

Plaintiff stated that he joined Messrs. Frazar & Co., on July 10, and on July 12, when an advertisement appeared in the "North China Daily News," he applied for a position with the defendants. He wrote to Mr. Barham, and received a reply on the 18th, asking him to call. He called the following day, and Mr. Barham told him that the position was vacant, and that if he offered him the position it was to be understood that he was not to leave until December 31. If his services were satisfactory, an agreement for three years would be entered into. Mr. Barham asked if we could come at once, and witness replied that he would like to be fair to Frazar & Co. If, however, it was a question of losing this position we could come at once, as in this case there was prospect of three years' employment, whereas with Frazar & Co. he was employed from month to month. Mr. Barham asked for credentials from his former employers, the Standard Oil Co., and asked him to interview Mr. McMichael as to how soon he could come. Witness said he could not interview Mr. McMichael until he had a firm offer in writing, and Mr. Barham agreed to give him this provided the letter from the Standard Oil Co. was satisfactory. Upon receiving this letter, Mr. Barham made him the definite offer of a position at \$300 a month until December 31. On the Saturday following he received another letter from Mr. Barham recommending a man to take his place in Frazar & Co.'s. In reply to this letter witness wrote saying that Mr. McMichael was very annoyed at his having accepted Mr. Barham's offer, and threatened to make his position almost untenable, saying that at any rate he would have to see the month out. On Saturday, July 22, after receiving Mr. Barham's letter recommending the man, he interviewed Mr. McMichael who said he thought this action was very unfair that he knew Mr. Barham well, that he would see him that night, and if Mr. Barham still offered him the position it was "up to him" (Mr. Barham). On Monday 24th witness received a letter from Mr. McMichael in which he stated that after having had a conver-

sation with Mr. McMichael he regretted he could not proceed further in the matter of the appointment, that he had now filled the position and would inform Mr. McMichael. The same afternoon he received a letter from Mr. McMichael saying that he had arranged for another book-keeper, and could leave any day that week. He added that his action had been most unfair and unbusinesslike. He took that as his dismissal. Since then, until he was sent to hospital with appendicitis eight weeks ago, he had tried to obtain employment but failed. He entered into the negotiations with the defendants in all good faith. His employment with Frazar & Co. was simply from month to month, and there was no written or verbal contract.

Cross-examined—When he had a conversation with Mr. McMichael about securing a position with Messrs. Frazar, Mr. McMichael might have mentioned that he was going to Waibaiwei for his summer holidays and that he might put him on his permanent staff. He was to be on a monthly salary, so he expected that a month's notice could terminate the employment on either side. He was not aware that three months' notice was usually given in Shanghai. In answer to counsel, witness said that he would have been prepared to break his agreement for giving a month's notice.

Mr. White-Cooper pointed out that in such circumstances Mr. Barham might have got into all sorts of trouble for enticing a clerk away from his employment.

Continuing witness said that he told Mr. Bassity of the defendant company that he had received his dismissal from Frazar & Co.

By his Lordship—There was no other arrangement with Frazar & Co. than that he should receive Tls. 200 a month. No hopes were held out.

Re-examined—His predecessor in Frazar & Co. was allowed to remain for only one week, so that witness considered he would also be entitled to one week's notice also.

This concluded the plaintiff's case, and Mr. White-Cooper opened for the defence.

W. H. Barham was then called, and gave evidence of the plaintiff's application for the position. When plaintiff came to see him, witness said he wanted a man at once as he was going away within a few days. He was to come until the end of the year, and if satisfactory an agreement for three years would be fixed up. Plaintiff said he was employed temporarily with Frazar and Co., that there would be no difficulty about leaving, and that he could come in a few days. After the agreement had been made on the Friday, witness on Saturday received a telephone message from Mr. McMichael asking why he was just bidding above his head for one of his employees. They arranged to meet in the evening, and then Mr. McMichael explained that the plaintiff was his book-keeper, had access to confidential figures, and there was no idea of his being in a temporary position. He said he did not know that he could let him go, but if he did

he would suit his own convenience, as he was leaving for a holiday at Weihaiwei. Witness told Mr. McMichael that Mr. Taylor represented to him that he was in a temporary position and could leave at once. As the matter of securing a man at once was all important, and as he did not feel justified in taking him away, he wrote informing Mr. Taylor. He also informed Mr. McMichael. As he was in urgent need of a man, he secured one and started him at once. If he had known the position on July 21 he would not have written the letter engaging him, but would have seen Mr. McMichael. He did not want to entice away any other people's clerks. He only heard in conversation a few days afterwards that the plaintiff had been dismissed from Frazar & Co.

Cross-examined—In all the negotiations two points were kept uppermost, first that he was very temporarily employed, and second that he could come in a very few days. He made no proposition to Mr. Taylor to give him a passage to Tientsin on account of the breach of contract. He was never threatened by Mr. McMichael with a suit for taking Mr. Taylor away. Mr. McMichael did not intimate to him that he was to dispense with Mr. Taylor's services.

J. H. McMichael, senior member of Frazar & Co., said that in July his firm was in need of an accountant. Mr. Taylor applied and they had two interviews, in which he explained that the salary for the first year was to be Tls. 200 a month, to be increased the following year if he were found to be satisfactory. Witness agreed to engage him. There was no written contract. If he had not proved satisfactory and he wanted to get rid of him, he would have given a month's notice and he would have expected the same. On July 10 plaintiff started, and on the 22nd he informed witness about his engagement with the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Witness was very indignant and told him he could not go until he found some one to take his place. He telephoned to Mr. Barham and at a subsequent interview explained the facts, stating that he would not keep a man in his office who would do such a thing as that. On the Monday following he wrote the letter to Mr. Taylor.

Cross-examined—He intended to convey to Mr. Barham that he would not keep the man in his office, though he could not swear to the words.

Counsel then addressed the Court, and his Lordship delivered the following judgement:—

In this matter we have to go back to the contract between Mr. McMichael and the plaintiff on July 10. Mr. McMichael engaged the plaintiff as his bookkeeper at Tls. 200 a month, and it is admitted that this was a contract that could only be terminated at least by a month's notice on either side. So on July 21 when the plaintiff gets this letter from the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. in which they undertake to employ him, it is clear that he cannot act on that in the way which they expect without

breaking his contract with Mr. McMichael. We have to remember the dates when these contracts were entered into and the state of mind of the parties to the contracts. Thus, when the plaintiff goes to Mr. Barham, it is quite clear on the evidence that he allowed Mr. Barham to believe that he was under such an engagement with Mr. McMichael that it might be readily terminated within a few days. He may very well have thought that that was so, and of course he could have gone to Mr. McMichael and said to him, "Will you let me off my contract?" If it was his view that he was to be let off by Mr. McMichael he was right, but if he thought that he was in a position to throw up his contract with Mr. McMichael and go into some other employment he was wrong, because the whole object of the new contract then would be an illegal act, and the contract would be voidable for that reason. When we get Mr. McMichael's evidence, it is as clear as possible that he had no idea whatever of letting this man off; on the contrary he was taking him into his employment, and evidently thought well of him, he was going to Weihaiwei, and he hoped that the plaintiff could get some knowledge of his work before he left. It is clear that when Mr. MacMichael heard of the plaintiff's engagement by Mr. Barham he was exceedingly indignant. When this was brought to Mr. Barham's notice on Saturday, July 22, by Mr. McMichael, when Mr. McMichael says to Mr. Barham, "If you take this man away from me, you entice him to break his contract. I am not willing to let him go," what could Mr. Barham do? It seems to me he was bound to do what he did. From the strictly legal point of view it seems to me, these being the facts as they have been detailed, that the contract is voidable on the option of the defendants for two reasons, first because the object of it is an illegal one, to make a man break his existing contract, and secondly because—there was no fraud—there was an innocent misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiff to Mr. Barham in regard to a material fact. He induced Mr. Barham to believe that he was in a position which admitted of his freeing himself from Frazar & Co. easily and at once. That was not a fact, that was the misrepresentation that led to the contract, and for that reason the contract is voidable. I am sorry for the plaintiff because he is evidently a perfectly capable man, and putting the law entirely aside, he made a mistake in not going straight to Mr. McMichael and saying, "Here

is a chance of bettering myself, will you let me off my contract?" If he had at once done that, Mr. McMichael might have assented, or if he had had to give a month's notice perhaps Mr. Barham might have employed him. There is nothing for me to do, but give judgment for the defendants with costs.

Shanghai, Dec. 2.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, JUDGE, and F. S. A. BOURNE Esq., C.M.G., Assistant Judge.

G. J. NIJHUIS v. DIRECTORS AND LEGAL ADVISERS OF THE SIAK INDRAPOERA RUBBER CONCESSIONS, LD.

This was a motion in the Supreme Court by Dr. G. J. Nijhuis for a *mandamus* to G. W. King Esq., acting as magistrate, to issue a summons on his sworn information to the directors of the Siak Indrapoera Rubber Concessions Ltd., and their counsel and solicitors for conspiracy. Dr. Nijhuis appeared in person.

The Judge said that as this was an application by way of *mandamus*, he thought it desirable to state that it was not a proceeding by way of appeal, and therefore not under any of the provisions by which it was directed that the Full Court should sit under the Order in Council. It was quite obvious that there must be some means of bringing to this Court such matters as were properly dealt with in England by writ of *mandamus*. The application might be made to a judge of the Court, or it might be made to the Court. Inasmuch as this was, so far as he knew, the first application of this nature, he thought it desirable when his notice was called to the motion which Dr. Nijhuis was likely to make, that it should be considered not by himself alone, but that he should have the advantage of his learned brother's assistance, and therefore he had asked him to sit, in order that the Supreme Court, as fully constituted as it could be, should deal with the matter.

Dr. Nijhuis then read a lengthy information, explaining that it was an application for *mandamus* to issue as regarded the Directors of the Siak Indrapoera Rubber Concessions, Ltd. and to the lawyers, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Jones and Mr. Douglas, the legal advisers of the company, in regard to his charge against them for forgery or for having caused forgery of the register of shareholders of the Siak Indrapoera Rubber Concessions, Ltd., to enable them to defend the action. Dr. Nijhuis then went on to explain what he termed the fraudulent defence to the action he had raised.

The Judge remarked that that action was pending before the Court. When the Court had tried that action, if the Court thought that any fraudulent defence had been put up, the judge no doubt would take the usual course of sending the papers to the proper Law Officer in order that proper steps might be taken. It was an unheard of thing that because people put up a defence

that he did not like, he should immediately charge them with a crime.

Dr. Nijhuis—That is not the question. The question is that they have forged the register.

The Judge—Have you got any evidence?

Dr. Nijhuis—Yes.

The Judge—Have you given that evidence to the Magistrate?

Dr. Nijhuis—Yes. He went on to explain the course which he alleged had been followed in dealing with his shares, complaining that the directors had refused to put the name of van Laer on the register.

The Judge asked what crime he said was disclosed by this information.

Dr. Nijhuis said that he could not tell what it was in English law. He had given them the facts, and he was not in a position to say whether it would be a criminal offence. It surely would be a criminal offence if a shareholder could be struck off fraudulently.

The Judge asked if he alleged that Mr. King had not considered the question, or that he had considered it and made a mistake.

Dr. Nijhuis said that he could not tell that. He had delivered the paper to him, and Mr. King had told him that he thought it was not a criminal offence. He gave it to him at five o'clock one evening, and the following morning he gave him his answer.

The Judge delivered his judgement on the case as follows:—

A writ of *mandamus* will ordinarily issue to an officer, the Judge of an inferior Court, or whatever he may be, to compel him to do a duty which he has neglected. This information on oath was handed by the complainant to the Magistrate on the evening of one day and so far as I can gather from the statement made he considered the application and next day returned it to the complainant, saying that in his opinion it disclosed no ground for issuing a summons. He therefore has not failed in his duty, that is to consider whether a summons should be issued to certain people to come in and answer a charge. I think, he being an officer of the Court, and sitting in the same building as we do, we may fairly state that we are convinced that any document of this kind laid before Mr. King, receives his most careful attention; it is not alleged that he did not consider it, and I have personally no doubt that he did. In these circumstances a writ of *mandamus* would not issue, ought not to issue, and I do not think we have even the power to issue it. But on the other hand I may go farther and state that, speaking at all events for myself, having heard the information read by Dr. Nijhuis in Court, I cannot see that there is any complaint to be made with the decision the Magistrate has come to. There is an action pending and has been pending for a long time in this Court. There is an action commenced by Dr. Nijhuis some time back against the Siak Indrapoera Rubber Concessions, which came on before me the other day on the question of pleadings. In that

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I had to consider the pleadings carefully and I gave a judgement in the matter. It is quite obvious that one of the issues which is sought to be raised by the defence involves the whole question of how these shares came to be delivered, how it is the transfer to van Laer was not granted and what is the exact position of the present complainant as regards the Siak Indrapoera Rubber Concessions, Ltd. All the questions which have been raised in this action are matters which may and almost certainly will be under the consideration of the Court in determining the issues in that action. That being the case, the Court undoubtedly, if it becomes necessary, will consider what has been done with regard to this register, and if it finds that there is ground for any of these charges which Dr. Nijhuis now seeks to make, will cause the papers to be sent to the Law Officer, with a view to his taking the matter further, if so advised. It seems to me, therefore, not only that we cannot grant the mandamus, but that we ought not to grant the mandamus, because it is an unheard of thing that pending an action a criminal charge should be made in connexion with the action of the defendants, when that action has been set up by the defendants as an answer to the claim of the plaintiff and when they say that they are entitled to have their action investigated by the Court and a judgement given upon it, unless on the face of it there is some fraud which cannot possibly be mistaken. We have gone into this matter at some length because the complainant is a foreigner and he is ignorant of English law. I may tell him also that he is, according to English procedure, not entitled as of right to come into Court and make this application himself. The questions which arise on discussing a writ of mandamus are so difficult that it is a rule of our Courts at home that no layman shall appear in the Court to ask for a mandamus, but his application must be made through counsel. We have allowed Dr. Nijhuis, notwithstanding that rule, to make this application, and I am afraid he has convinced us of the necessity for that rule because he has not in any way shown us that there is any ground for interference with the Magistrate in the matter. The rule must therefore be refused.

The Assistant Judge said :—

This is an application for a writ of mandamus, that is to say, an order on a Magistrate to do his duty. The first question then is whether the Magistrate has or has not done his duty. Now we have heard from Dr. Nijhuis that Mr. King received this information one evening and kept it and returned it the next day, and said he had considered it and found no crime disclosed therein and refused to issue the summons. Mr. King is in this building; I have seen him and asked him and he has assured me that he did consider this matter most carefully. That being so, it is quite impossible that the applicant should succeed in getting the writ of mandamus, because this is not a Court of Appeal. If the learned

magistrate *bona fide* exercise his discretion in refusing the summons, that cannot be called in question by a mandamus. However, my learned brother having asked me to give an opinion in this matter, Dr. Nijhuis being a foreigner I will go further and explain the law to you, Dr. Nijhuis, so far as I can, that you may know why I hold that Mr. King was right. Now you apply for a summons against Mr. Craig and others, and you charge them with the crime of conspiracy. The crime of conspiracy is this, that people agree to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means. If your information is considered, the only act which can be unlawful is the act of refusing to put your nominee on the register or removing somebody from the register. Now, that may possibly be unlawful, but it may perfectly well be lawful. It fact it may be the duty of the directors to remove a man's name from the register. Now, whether this is lawful or unlawful is the very issue which has to be determined in the civil action which is pending in this Court and which I understand to be now ready for trial. The very point that has to be decided in that action is whether the directors were right or whether they were wrong in refusing to put your nominee on the register or in taking his name off. It is, therefore, a monstrous thing that you should propose as a crime the very act the legality of which is being investigated at your instance in a civil action. It would be a scandalous thing if the magistrate were required to issue a summons in such a case. It would make this Court an engine for annoyance and injustice. It seems to me as clear as possible that this rule ought to be refused. For these reasons I entirely agree.

Dec. 4.

G. J. NIJHUIS v. THE SIAK INDRAPOERA RUBBER CONCESSIONS.

In this case, there were two appeals by the plaintiff against orders made in chambers by the Assistant Judge.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas said that he appeared for the defendants. He had not received notice of this appeal, except that on Saturday he was handed by Dr. Nijhuis a document asking him to produce certain documents at that hearing; and in consequence of that he looked at the hearing list and saw that the appeal was down. But no motion of appeal had been served on him.

Dr. Nijhuis said all documents had been duly served on Mr. Douglas for this appeal.

His Lordship—What is the appeal? Where is your notice of appeal, Dr. Nijhuis?

The Assistant Judge said that this was an application by Dr. Nijhuis to strike out all those parts of the defence which dealt with fraud. He heard all Dr. Nijhuis had to say, and it appeared to him that he did not make out a case for striking out these clauses; and he therefore dismissed the summons.

His Lordship—You had that point raised in another form by consent and it was taken before me as a preliminary point in the case. That had all been argued. The question was whether there was anything in the appeal at all. (To Mr. Douglas): If you say that the papers in these appeals are not in order I wish you would be good enough to put the whole of the matter in an affidavit and let us have it, and we shall know where we are.

Mr. Douglas—I do not know why I should be—

His Lordship—I do not call upon you to do so.

Mr. Douglas said he objected to the appeal going on until the papers were filed. There was no motion he could refer to as a motion before the Court.

His Lordship—We will set these two appeals down for hearing on Thursday.

Mr. Douglas—I ask you to direct that I have the proper motion.

The Assistant Judge asked what the second question was.

Dr. Nijhuis—It is only to make a small change in the statement of claim.

Mr. Douglas—There is no order on the file which I can refer to as an order from which Dr. Nijhuis wishes to appeal. Dr. Nijhuis wishes to vary his own order.

His Lordship—Dr. Nijhuis, we will give you an adjournment until Thursday, and you must see that the proper papers are filed in the Court and are served on Mr. Douglas. They can be served on Mr. Douglas by the Court if you leave them in Court before tomorrow night. If they are not there, and if all your papers are not in order on Thursday morning, in all probability you will not be heard at all.

Mr. Douglas applied for costs.

His Lordship—We will consider any application you like to make when the appeal is called.

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

In this case Dr. Nijhuis appeared for himself, and Mr. J. C. E. Douglas for the defendants. Mr. J. E. Bingham, liquidator of the defendant company, was present in Court. This was an appeal to the effect that an order given on October 20 by the learned Acting Judge should be reversed. This order was dismissing a summons by the appellant to strike out certain clauses in the statement of defence.

At the outset Dr. Nijhuis referred to his original application in which he asked that the shares be handed back to him. He asked that the expression "returned" be substituted for "handed back."

This was agreed to.

Dr. Nijhuis said that before he dealt with the pleadings he would like to draw the attention of their Lordships to some serious facts, that he had been prevented in this case by the Crown Advocate and by this Court from making use of his own documents.

The Judge—What? You have been prevented by this Court?

Dr. Nijhuis—By the Crown Advocate and by this Court.

The Judge.—I cannot hear that except on affidavit.

Dr. Nijhuis—I am quite willing to make an affidavit. He proceeded to explain that Mr. Wilkinson had made an affidavit of all the documents to the number of 175.

The Assistant Judge explained that Dr. Nijhuis objected to Mr. Wilkinson putting in an affidavit of documents without his authority.

Dr. Nijhuis then proceeded to argue his appeal.

In giving the decision of the Court, the Judge said:—I think that this appeal has been continued under a misconception by the appellant and plaintiff of the procedure of the Court. What originally happened was that an application was made before the Acting Judge to strike out certain paragraphs, and he refused to do so, and the appeal is from that decision. The case then came up again before me in chambers in such a way that this order of the learned Acting Judge was under discussion, and it was pointed out that while Dr. Nijhuis should not be debarred from going on with his appeal if he thought right, I should try, as part of the action, as a legal point to be taken before the action, whether the defendant was entitled to raise the question of fraud. In the course of that judgement I used these words in commenting on a certain action of the defendants, in refusing to place van Laer's name on the register, I think it was, "This action of theirs is by no means conclusive of the matter. There will probably be a considerable amount of evidence needed, Mr. Douglas has said in his argument, if a satisfactory solution of the position cannot be come to by the Court without a full inquiry." Dr. Nijhuis in his appeal has used that judgement of mine and is practically asking us now to go into the question which will have to be gone into at the trial, before evidence of fraud can be actually inquired into. What will have to be decided in the action, or at all events this part of the action, is first of all whether the defendants have put themselves in such a position that they are entitled to raise the question of fraud, and that is a point on which I shall have to make a careful inquiry. The second question is, if it ever arises, has there been fraud? The whole of Dr. Nijhuis's argument seems to me to be practically directed towards the first point, that is to say, whether they can show themselves to be in a position to allege and to prove fraud. That is a question that the Court at the present time cannot go into. It is a question which will have to be carefully inquired into by the Judge at the trial. Therefore in view of the demurrer, the case, as far as I can see, is absolutely ready for trial, and it will be quite useless for us to make any further order on the order that was made by the Acting Judge when he dismissed this application. Therefore we must dismiss this appeal.

The Assistant Judge agreed.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge and F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., C.M.G., Assistant Judge

G. J. NIJHUIS v. SOUTH SUMATRA DEVELOPMENT CO. LD., AND CRAIG & CO.

This was an appeal from the previous session, to be heard subject to the appellant paying costs incurred in the Lower Court.

Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper appeared for the respondents.

Dr. Nijhuis applied for a postponement of the appeal.

His Lordship—Why?

Dr. Nijhuis—For the reason stated in my application.

His Lordship—There is no application filed in the case, I am told. Where did you file the paper?

Dr. Nijhuis—Here in this Court.

Mr. White-Cooper said plaintiff had been ordered to pay the taxed costs before the appeal was allowed to proceed, or give security for them. He had not done so, and he had not brought in any particulars required to be brought in under Section 7 of the Order in Council.

Dr. Nijhuis said he had filed the papers.

His Lordship—Have you paid the costs of the Lower Court?

Dr. Nijhuis—No. I cannot pay them. I am a pauper.

Dr. Nijhuis added that he handed his papers in and was told everything was in order.

His Lordship—It is quite clear that your papers are not in order because you have not filed the necessary papers under Rule 7 for your appeal to go on. But in order that we may be quite sure what has happened in the Registry we adjourn the case until to-morrow in order that your papers may be looked for. You must yourself give every assistance to the officers of the Court to find these papers.

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

This was an appeal by Dr. Nijhuis against the decision of the Assistant Judge in this case. Dr. Nijhuis appeared on his own behalf, and the defendants and respondents were represented by Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper.

The Judge said that he observed from his notes that the appeal had been restored to the hearing list on condition that security for the unpaid costs or the payment thereof should be made. This undertaking had not been fulfilled, and therefore the case ought not to have been put on the list.

Dr. Nijhuis said he was prevented by the law code from carrying out that condition. All his papers were in the hands of Mr. Wilkinson, his counsel at that time, who refused to give them back. He therefore applied to the Court six weeks ago for an order to allow him to sue Mr. Wilkinson as a pauper in order to get back his papers, but he received no answer. As he never got a reply to this serious request, three weeks ago he applied to the Foreign

Office in London, explaining everything about his critical position in Shanghai, that he was cheated of all his money, that he was a pauper, and asking them very humbly to allow him to have his money back, and to have his papers back. The money he wanted back was 30,000 guilders, which he had had to pay to the Siak Co.

The Judge said that that was the question of an action. The Foreign Office could not order the Siak Co. to pay back his 30,000 guilders.

Dr. Nijhuis said that he wanted to sue the Siak Co. as a pauper.

The Judge pointed out that he had been excused his Court fees. As far as he knew, since he made that application to the Acting Judge in his Lordship's absence, in the Siak case, he had been put to no expense whatever.

Dr. Nijhuis—Of course.

The Assistant Judge—There is no of course. I give you permission to go on with that action against the Siak Co. without the payment of any fees, but I refused to allow you to sue *in forma pauperis* because I did not think you were a proper person.

The Judge pointed out that as far as he could gather Dr. Nijhuis originally appeared as the representative of the Rembangsche Petroleum Co.

Dr. Nijhuis said that was not so.

Mr. White-Cooper said that he was going to make an observation upon that point. His Lordship would remember that the contracts in this case were made between the Rembangsche Petroleum Co. and the defendants Craig & Co. and the South Sumatra Development Co. They were the people with whom the arrangement was made, and who would in ordinary course come into this Court and enforce their agreements. Then they were met by Dr. Nijhuis who said that the Rembangsche Petroleum Co. had dropped out.

The Judge remarked that the power of assignment was by Dr. Nijhuis to himself, under a power of attorney which he said gave him power to do so.

Mr. White-Cooper said that that assignment was bad on two grounds. First, in English law they could not assign litigation. He might almost describe it as a trick to evade the payment of costs. By claiming to be a pauper it deprived his (counsel's) clients of their costs, which amounted to over \$1,000 and which had never been paid, because he said he could not pay the costs. It was a very great injustice to his clients. Both these defendant companies were in liquidation, and the liquidation could not be completed owing to this pending litigation. He would ask that an end be put to this litigation. The Court had permitted him to restore the appeal to the list on the condition mentioned. This had not been complied with, and he therefore asked that the appeal be struck out.

Dr. Nijhuis then raised the point that he had been unable to obtain his papers from Mr. Wilkinson.

His Lordship said that Mr. Wilkinson had offered to give him back his papers on his giving a receipt, so that

he could have them. On the whole the Court thought that the fairest way and most satisfactory for all parties so that this litigation might come to an early end without any question of its being re-opened afterwards, would be to give Dr. Nijhuis a short extension of time, and they would adjourn the sitting of the Foll Court so that it need not be put off until March when the next sitting would take place, so that he could get his papers from Mr. Wilkinson and peruse them, and to make any application he might wish as to the admission of new evidence which he had stated he would make before.

Mr. White-Cooper said that his Lordship would remember that he had refused that.

His Lordship said that that was a wrong report. He had seen it in the papers and perhaps it should have been corrected, but it was no business of his to contradict mistakes in the papers. There was not a word about it in his order. The question had been raised, but no leave was refused. Dr. Nijhuis would be allowed to make this application in connexion with the appeal. Of course the application ought to have been made a long time ago, but there had been a difficulty about the papers, and they did not wish that there should be any doubt as to Dr. Nijhuis having had a full opportunity of looking into his papers and putting before them anything he thought they ought to see. At the same time Dr. Nijhuis's position in this case as to the assigning of the Rembangsche Petroleum Co. under an assignment which was in issue and which had not been adjudicated upon, was of such a nature that at the present time they did not see their way to allowing the order as to security for costs, and unless Dr. Nijhuis could satisfy them in the meantime that his position was such, both pecuniarily and in view of the peculiar relationship between himself and the Rembangsche Co., they would not be inclined to vary the order already made as to security for costs. Dr. Nijhuis would understand that this assignment had been put in issue, the Court had not held that it was a good assignment, and the order for security for costs would not be re-considered unless he could explain entirely satisfactorily his position under this deed of assignment, and also that he could prevail upon the Court to allow him the privilege which would be accorded to a pauper under English law. If he could do this they would re-consider the question of the security for costs. Therefore he had got to persuade them to alter that order, or else he had got to find that security before he could go into the question as to his right to bring this evidence or to have his appeal re-argued. For the purpose of doing that they would adjourn this hearing for a fortnight.

The Assistant Judge acquiesced.

Dec. 4.

IN THE MATTER OF SCHARFF'S OIL AND BONE MILLS.

This was the second of two appeals in this action. In the first, the appellants asked for the reversal of the

judgement declaring that 650 oil drums were the property of H. B. Simms, of Hamburg, and not of Scharff's Oil and Bone Mills Company, Ltd. The second appeal was against a decision that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd., are entitled to a charge on the said drums by virtue of certain letters of lien.

Mr. H. S. Oppe appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Moberly Bell for the respondents, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Oppe said that in this case, which was to decide the ownership of certain drums, there had been two judgements. The first judgement went in favour of the appellant and the second was adverse to him, and the appeal was against the second judgement.

Mr. Bell—Mr. Wright's appeal is against the first judgement.

Mr. Oppe said the whole point of the appeal was whether Section 9 of the Factories' Act had been misconstrued in the judgement.

After counsel had argued at length upon the question of the bank's claim with regard to the drums, their Lordships reserved judgement.

The Court then rose

IN THE MATTER OF THE GILMOUR TRUSTS.

This was an appeal by Messrs Platt, Teesdale & Co. on the part of the defendants, with the exception of Jane Mildred Gilmour, from a judgement given on September 29.

Mr. J. H. Teesdale appeared for the appellants, Mr. Moberly Bell for the plaintiffs and respondents, and Mr. Oppe for Jane Gilmour.

Mr. Teesdale said he had filed a motion for the postponement of the case until next sitting.

Mr. Oppe said the question at issue was as to whether the provisions under a settlement were valid or not. In the Court below it was ordered that all costs should be paid out of the estate. Of course, when Trustees appealed they did so at their own risk as regarded costs. Although he had no objection to the adjournment, he thought it was only fair that the costs should be paid by the Trustees themselves. It was putting the estate to costs not necessary for the protection of the Trustees.

His Lordship—Why not necessary?

Mr. Oppe—As the Trustees are sufficiently protected by an order of the Court below.

His Lordship—An order has been made on the judgement decided against the plaintiff Trustees?

Mr. Oppe—Yes.

His Lordship—And they have appealed.

Mr. Bell said he was for the plaintiff Trustees. He was quite satisfied with the order which upheld his settlements. The Judge found that the settlement was good. Mr. Teesdale was not satisfied and he appealed. That was the position.

The Assistant Judge—It is an extremely difficult point.

His Lordship—You say that when Trustees appeal they do so at their own risk?

Mr. Oppe—As a general rule they do; but it is undoubtedly in the discretion of the Court.

His Lordship said the costs would abide by the order of the appeal.

IN THE MATTER OF SCHARFF'S OIL AND BONE MILLS.

Mr. G. H. Wright said there were two appeals in this case. He appeared for Mr. Matthews, the Liquidator of the mills, and his appeal was the second appeal in the case. Mr. Matthews was appellant in part of an action entitled "In the matter of Scharff's Oil and Bone Mills."

Mr. Oppe said he appeared for Mr. H. P. Sims.

Mr. Bell—I appear for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Wright said that if the judgement of the learned Assistant Judge was upheld, his appeal would be withdrawn. He had already filed a consent application to his appeal standing over until the judgement in the first appeal had been given.

His Lordship—I think you had better make your application after the closing of the arguments in the appeal. I do not know enough about the case at the present time to say whether this is a convenient course.

SUNG YUEN v. THE CENTRAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

This was a motion to appeal from a judgement given by the Assistant Judge on June 29.

Mr. Wright said he appeared for the defendants and respondents in this case.

His Lordship—No one appears for the appellants.

Mr. Wright said that an order was made four days ago that plaintiff put up security for both costs of the action in the Court below and costs of the appeal. He had not been served with any notice by Counsel for the plaintiff that such security had been purchased. Their Lordships might allow sufficient time to furnish security. Failing that he applied for the case to be struck out.

His Lordship—He knew that the case was on the list this week, and we made the order fixing security at \$500 because we wanted to get everything in order by the time the appeal would come on. So you may consider he has had time to make any application he likes. If you make no application the appeal will be struck out. The appeal will be struck out.

H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, Dec. 1.

Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

REX. (S. M. POLICE) v.
W. G. FITZGIBBON.

W. G. Fitzgibbon, who was arrested on a warrant, was charged for that he did, on or about November 3, 1911, at Hangchow in China whilst entrusted with certain property, to wit the sum of \$404.68, that he might pay or deliver the sum to one Chang, and that the said W. G. Fitzgibbon afterwards, to

wit November 6, 1911, did unlawfully and fraudulently convert the said property to his own use and benefit by putting the same into his own banking account in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the said account being already overdrawn.

Mr. E. S. Moberley Bell prosecuted and the accused was defended by Mr. Montagu Harris.

A. E. Slee, said that he was the Assistant Secretary of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co. The accused was the district manager at Hangchow. He was transferred there several months ago, his predecessor being Mr. Bauer. When the latter left he owed Mr. Chang, the sub-agent, \$465. On October 30 witness received a letter from accused showing that \$404 was due from Bauer. Mr. Bauer sent the company that sum, and witness sent a cheque for that amount to accused for the Chinese, along with a letter. He got no reply. Having certain suspicion he caused inquiries to be made, as a result of which it was learned that accused was in Shanghai. Witness saw accused and obtained from him a disclosure of his financial position. From this he discovered that he had paid the cheque for \$404 into his own account. Subsequently the warrant was taken out.

C. H. Ford of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank was the next witness. Producing a copy of the prisoner's account he stated that on December, 31, 1910, the account was overdrawn by \$598. On March 9 a cheque for \$500 was paid in and one for \$360 drawn, leaving the overdraft \$458. Accused was told to reduce the overdraft by periodical payments.

Cross-examined the witness said that he thought it was correct to say that at the time the cheque was paid into the bank no notice was sent out to the accused from the bank. Notices had, however, been sent previously, and witness would later give the dates. The cheque for \$404 was paid into the bank on November 8, having been sent from Hangchow. Prior to the payment in of this cheque accused's account was overdrawn. Last year the accused was allowed to overdraw to the extent of about \$800.

Answering Mr. Bell the witness said that when the accused overdrawed to the amount of \$800 last year an arrangement was come to with the bank, whereby accused promised that the money would be repaid speedily. That was not done, and Fitzgibbon knew he was not going to be allowed to overdraw again. Accompanying the cheque, accused sent a letter from Hangchow asking that the cheque be credited to his account and stating that he would then have a credit of \$150.

In answer to His Worship, the witness said that the accused was allowed to overdraw last year because he had been through some riots up country and had his personal effects destroyed. The bank understood that he had a claim against the Chinese Government; moreover he was then in the Customs and had a year's gratuity due to him, and he undertook to pay the money when

he received it. He did not do so, however. His overdraft was subsequently reduced to \$255.

The next witness was the sub-agent of Hangchow, who said he had never received the cheque for \$404 from accused.

After His Worship had framed the charge the prisoner pleaded not guilty and the Court adjourned until the afternoon.

When the case was resumed in the afternoon, the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty, and elected to be dealt with summarily.

In the course of a statement to the Magistrate, he said that he had been in the indoor Customs for seven years, and entered the service of the China Mutual Company in March last, at a fixed salary of \$150 a month, with commission on everything above that sum. He received a cheque for \$404 on Friday, November 3, for a man named Chang, who was sub-agent for the Company in Hangchow city. Chang was in the habit of coming to his office frequently, until about four weeks before he received this cheque. Upon receipt of the cheque he asked his interpreter to go and fetch Chang to the office, and the man returned and said that Chang was away in Shanghai. He heard that Chang would be away for some weeks. He had an overdraft at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank amounting to \$260 and he paid this cheque into the Bank. He was not pressed by the Bank for payment of the overdraft, but had received friendly letters. He knew that he could have kept the overdraft open for some months. He sent the cheque in simply because he did not want to keep it, and by the time that Chang came back he expected to be able to pay him in hard cash. Even had he been in Hangchow, it was very doubtful whether Chang would have accepted the cheque, because at that time the Banks in Hangchow were not negotiating drafts or cheques, and would probably have asked for dollars.

His Worship—How did you expect to be able to pay Chang?

Accused—I had an application from the Tartar General for a policy for \$10,000, but the Company wrote stating that they could not insure his life at present in view of the situation at Hangchow. The commission on this policy would have been over \$300.

Continuing, accused said that he had hopes that business would become brisk by people wishing to insure their lives in consequence of the revolution. He was told that the revolution had brought about a big increase of business in Shanghai. But business did not increase in Hangchow; it was just the opposite. At the time he sent the money he had absolutely no intention of keeping the money for himself.

His Worship—Then why have you pleaded guilty?

Mr. Harris—That is what I told him from the beginning. I explained everything.

Accused said that he had no intention of staying in Shanghai, and he had

taken a return ticket to Hangchow. He had an uncle who was well-off and who supplied him with money when he asked him.

His Worship—Why did you take this money?

Accused—I did not take the money. I sent the money to the Bank because Chang was not in Hangchow. I did not intend fraudulently to take it.

His Worship—But you have pleaded guilty to the charge of fraudulently taking it.

Accused—What else was I to do with the cheque? I did not wish to keep it locked up in my drawer for two or three weeks.

His Worship—The easiest way would have been to have returned that cheque to your Company and have said: "This is not deliverable; I return it to you." I really cannot see that anything you have said is in mitigation. Rather the reverse.

Accused—At the most it could be called a temporary loan. I fully intended to pay Chang.

In addressing the Court on behalf of the accused, Mr. Harris said that he left the Customs after seven years' service without any slur upon his character. He was the nephew of a man who occupied a very high position in the Customs, and was also the nephew of a former British Consul in China. He pleaded guilty to the charge because as a matter of fact no man had a right to use money which was given in his charge for the purpose of paying over to somebody else. According to the law he was technically guilty of fraudulent intent, but he thought that a jury must feel that the man's intention was to borrow the money because he was hard up, as no doubt he was. He would have been in a position to pay it back, and he was perfectly willing to do so. He used the money really as a temporary loan. He would be absolutely ruined by imprisonment, though he had never been charged before in any Court. Recklessness and folly had brought him to this position. It was want of prudence, because he did not stop to think carefully what he should have done.

Mr. Bell said that the Company were loath to bring this case into Court, but they were compelled to prosecute this man as an example.

His Worship said that the position the accused had put him in by pleading guilty was an exceedingly painful one. He could not see that in his statement accused had shown any extenuating circumstances at all. He felt exceedingly sorry for a man of education in the position of accused who had fallen like this, but if the Court were always to take these circumstances into consideration there was hardly one man who could be punished. With reluctance, he could not see how he could pass a less sentence upon him than three months' imprisonment.

REX. (S. M. POLICE) v. DAVID.

C. J. David, a Singalese, living in Brennan Road, and who appeared in the dock, with his head in bandages, was again charged on a warrant for that at 7 o'clock on the morning of

November 23 at Shanghai he did feloniously kill and slay one Ur Ne-yuen against the peace of our Sovereign Lord, the King, his crown and dignity.

Mr. S. H. McKean appeared to prosecute, and Inspector Lynch represented the Police.

The accused was defended by Mr. Montagu Harris.

After further evidence had been adduced the inquiry was adjourned until the next day.

Dec. 2.

The case for the prosecution having been closed, his Worship framed the charge against the accused, the charge being as given above.

Accused made no statement, and reserved his defence. He was committed for trial.

Addressing Det. J. Backshell, his Worship said: I have have to thank you, Det. Backshell, for the able way in which you have gone into this case, and in which you have looked into the evidence; also for the intelligent way in which you have been of assistance to the Court.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

REN. (S. M. P.) v. ROBERT MURRAY.

Robert Murray was charged with having been drunk and disorderly on Broadway at 4.10 p.m. on December 3.

Inspector Bourke appeared for the police. The defendant admitted that he had been drunk.

P. C. Hickling stated that he had been called by a Chinese to eject a drunken foreigner from his shop. He found the accused sleeping there, and when he put him out he acted in a very abusive manner.

His Worship remarked that the accused was doing no good in Shanghai, and was going from bad to worse. He would see if the Shipping Office could not find a billet for him, but in the meantime he would have to pay a fine of \$10 or go to prison for seven days.

REN. (S. M. P.) v. GEORGE ROSS.

George Ross police constable, Gordon Road Station, appeared on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly on Whangpoo Road at 11.40 p.m. on the 3rd instant, and with having assaulted a Sikh constable in the charge-room of Hongkew Police Station.

Mr. C. G. Kirk prosecuted, Inspector Bourke appearing on behalf of the police.

Mr. Kirk explained that the accused, who had joined the force in October, and was still at the depot in Gordon Road undergoing training, had been ejected from the Astor House Bar. When this was done he became abusive and violent, and was arrested and taken to the station. When there he hit the Sikh constable in the eye.

Sikh P. C. No. 256 gave evidence of the accused being ejected from the bar by two watchmen. He was drunk

at the time, and hit witness about the chest and kicked him. Getting assistance, he took the man to the station, and when they arrived there he struck him again.

This was corroborated by Sikh Sgt. No. 108 and Sgt. Proudlock.

In answer to the Court the accused said that he did not remember anything about the matter.

His Worship said he would like to have known how long the accused had been in the Astor Bar. If drunk when he went there, he ought not to have been served. 'This remark applied to all bars, and had it been at home the licence would have been endorsed. Had the accused been a civilian he would have sent him to prison, but in the present case, as he knew that he would be punished elsewhere, and stood to lose far more than the fine, he would deal with the case in the same way as he would with a navy case, when the man was sent aboard his ship for punishment. He would therefore enter conviction against the accused.

RUSSIAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, Dec. 2.

Before V. GROSE, Esq., Consul-General, and two Assessors.

M. J. SHIRAZI v. H. A. M. SHIRAZI.

In this case the plaintiff, who is manager of the firm of H. M. H. Nemazee and Co., claimed the sum of \$1,947.46 and interest, alleged to be due on a promissory note.

Mr. S. E. Strumensky represented the plaintiff and Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the defence.

The case was dismissed and costs were awarded to the defendant against the plaintiff.

As there is, apparently, some misapprehension with regard to the cases of H. A. M. Shirazi v. M. J. Shirazi, and M. J. Shirazi v. H. A. M. Shirazi, now pending in the Russian Consular Court, we publish the following facts, founded upon information obtained from the Russian Consulate-General.

On November 25, the case came up for hearing in which H. A. M. Shirazi claimed from M. J. Shirazi the sum of \$1,947.46 and interest, alleged to be due on a promissory note. Mr. N. C. Home represented the defendant, and as, owing to a misunderstanding, neither the plaintiff nor his counsel, Mr. S. E. Strumensky, appeared, the case was struck out and the defendant was allowed his personal costs of attending Court in answer to the summons (subject to taxation), but without counsel's fees. On December 2, the case of M. J. Shirazi v. H. A. M. Shirazi came before the Russian Consular Court and was adjourned, pending the production of necessary proofs by M. J. Shirazi.

THE MIXED COURT.

Before Mr. KWAN (Magistrate), and Mr. GARSTIN (British Assessor).

THE WATTIE CASE.

In the matter of James Alexander Wattie, (by his Attorney, Charles Albert Rievely) plaintiff, and Tai Chia-pao, Chao Kong Bank, Wei Pao-yan, Zung Hwo-tai, Zung Kwan-ying, Tong Zing-pao, Yu Tuh-ching, Cheng Yuen Bank, Woo Zang-tung, Chun Zih-mur, Sung Pu-jung, Zing Yih-ching, Chew Tao-ying, Chien Yu Bank, Tsien Yarfong, Tsien Sung-tung, and Loh Yuan-dong, defendants.

Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. J. E. Salmon for all the defendants except Tai Chia-pao, for whom Mr. H. Browett appeared, and Mr. C. H. Godfrey for the Banks.

Mr. M. Hughes appeared on behalf of the Trustee in bankruptcy.

Mr. Garstin said:—At the hearing of this case on November 2 before Mr. Pao and myself, we gave a decision with regard to the general question whether a Chinese Bank which has issued a bank-order can legally refuse to pay it unconditionally according to its tenour, and be allowed to call evidence to show that the order was issued subject to conditions.

We decided at that hearing that no evidence could be admitted to qualify the terms of a bank-order issued in the ordinary form, but Mr. Pao declined to give a written judgement against the defendant banks until he had heard the case against Tai Chia-pao. Since that hearing Mr. Pao has ceased to be Magistrate and has been succeeded by Mr. Kuan, before whom the arguments heard by Mr. Pao were repeated.

The plaintiff's argument is that the defendant banks are absolutely stopped from showing that any conditions attach to the bank-orders, and that they are bound to pay them according to the unconditional promise appearing thereon.

The argument for the defence was directed chiefly to the application, by analogy, of section 21, sub-section 2, of the Bills of Exchange Act 1887, to Chinese bank-orders.

This Court is of course not bound in any way by the provisions of an English Act of Parliament, but where there is no body of Chinese law to guide us, it is permissible to inquire into the principle underlying the English law applicable to similar circumstances.

The relevant portion of the section of the Bills of Exchange Act referred to is as follows:—

As between immediate parties, and as regards a remote party other than a holder in due course, the delivery may be shewn to have been conditional or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring the property in the bill. But if the bill be in the hands of a holder in due course, a valid delivery of the bill by all parties prior to him so as to make them liable to him is conclusively presumed.

There is some difference among the learned counsel as to the principle on which a Bill of Exchange and Promissory Notes, which are both absolutely unconditional in form, may be shown to have been delivered subject to conditions. For the plaintiff it is said that this provision of the Bills of Exchange Act may be traced to a custom of merchants peculiar to Bills of Exchange,—the custom of drawing, indorsing or accepting a Bill for the accommodation of another party, without receiving value therefor and that this section cannot be applied to a different negotiable instrument, such as a Chinese bank-order. For the defence it is urged that this section merely embodies a rule of law applicable to the delivery of anything by one person to another, or at any rate a rule of equity preventing one party to an instrument from denying the existence of a condition to which he has agreed.

We think it would be dangerous to admit the application of a section of the Bills of Exchange Act to Chinese bank-orders unless we are quite certain, which we are not, on what principle that section is based. There is, however, this analogy between Bills of Exchange and Chinese bank-orders, that the making of the instrument must be completed by delivery before it can be operative as a contract, and there might possibly be certain circumstances connected with the delivery of a bank-order under which what purports to be a complete contract might be shown never to have come into existence. To show that what is *prima facie* a contract is in reality not a contract at all is different from qualifying the terms of an existing contract by extrinsic evidence.

Paragraph 3 of the defence of the banks is as follows: "The defendants say that on or about June 30, 1910 the defendants respectively gave certain bank-orders by way of collateral security or guarantee for the repayment of the sum of taels five hundred thousand advanced by the China Mutual Life Insurance Company Limited to Tai Chia-pao, the principal security for the said advance being a number of title-deeds for land. The said bank-orders were given to the said Tai Chia-pao by the defendants and were given by the said Tai Chia-pao to the China Mutual Life Insurance Company by way only of such collateral security as aforesaid." In paragraph 9 of their defence they say that being mere guarantors or sureties, they are entitled to the benefit of the principal security, namely the title-deeds; and that having been wrongly deprived of the said benefit the plaintiff is not entitled to have recourse to the said bank-orders. It is not stated in this defence to whom the title-deeds belonged. If the title-deeds were deposited by the defendant banks, they would be in the position of mortgagors and as such could claim that the title-deeds be returned to them before paying the bank-orders. But as there is no

such allegation we are entitled to presume that they are not mortgagors. Now their contention is, not that it was never intended to pass the property in the bank-orders, (for the consideration therefor has not been impeached,) but that what purports on the face of the bank-orders to be an unconditional promise to pay the sums stated therein in ten days, is in fact, if qualified by certain evidence which they wish to call, only a conditional promise to pay if certain securities, which it is not alleged were deposited by the banks, are handed over to them. I think that no evidence of any verbal arrangement to this effect can be called, for that would be to allow the express terms of a formal written contract to be contradicted by words not incorporated or even referred to therein. There remains the question whether any evidence can be called to connect the *prima facie* unconditional and complete contract contained in orders with a contemporaneous written document, so that the two may be read together and not separately. It seems to me that if there were any words on the orders themselves, from which it could be reasonably inferred that they were not unconditional, evidence both verbal and documentary might be produced to show what the words mean, but that in the absence of any such words the contracts contained in the orders are binding.

Mr. Kwan said: This case has formerly been heard both by Mr. Pao, the Magistrate, and Mr. Garstin, the British Assessor many times, and the finding of the Court was that as the bank orders were issued in the ordinary form and in accordance with the evidence of both Mr. Hunter, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and one of the Committee of the Bankers' Guild, they declared that in accordance to the appearance of the Bank orders they must be paid, so Mr. Pao, the former Magistrate, decided the case against the defendant Banks, but declined to give a written judgement until he had heard the case against Tai Chia-pao. I have heard the arguments of counsel on both sides, and I find that there is no substantial proof to show that these bank orders were issued subject to conditions justifying the banks for refusing payment, but in going through the whole case carefully, I have found that the plaintiff, Mr. Wattie, in prosecuting the banks in his petition, actually made Tai Chia-pao a party to the suit at the same time. Consequently, the plaintiff must have recognized that both the case against the banks and Tai Chia-pao were one and the same; and in order to get the case clear, the case against Tai Chia-pao must be heard, as it may reveal important points which may be useful to the case. Therefore I quite agree with the late Magistrate Pao's decision declaring that he would not give a written judgement against the Banks until the case against Tai Chia-pao has been heard.

Mr. Home said he understood from the latter part of the judgement that it was not meant to be a formal resort.

Mr. Garstin—It is a decision on a certain point, not a final judgement on the whole case.

Mr. Godfrey—It does not say judgement is given against us for a certain amount. I should like that made clear because of the question of appeal.

Mr. Home submitted that there ought to be a formal written judgement now.

The Magistrate said judgement could not be given until after the hearing of the case of Tai Chia-pao.

Mr. Home—The Court has finished with the case so far as the Banks are concerned.

Mr. Garstin—We have decided that the Banks cannot call certain evidence that they wished to call. I think that is all we have decided.

Mr. Home—That disposes of the Banks.

Mr. Godfrey—If we are not allowed to give that evidence, we have nothing more to say. There is no other defence except that.

Mr. Home—That is clear; and, that point having been decided, the case is ended so far as the Banks are concerned.

Mr. Godfrey—Is the position this: that a formal judgement against the Banks must follow the finding which the Court has just given?

The Magistrate—The finding will answer itself.

Mr. Godfrey said he took it they would not be ruled out of time in the event of an appeal.

The case of Tai Chia-pao was then proceeded with.

Mr. Browett made certain corrections to a paragraph in defendants answer to plaintiff's petition, and he also asked that plaintiffs furnish particulars as to the reduction of Tls. 500,000 on the promissory note by Tls. 230,000.

Mr. Home submitted that evidence with regard to that was not at all necessary.

Mr. Browett—We want you to bring evidence as to what the arrangement was.

The Magistrate was interpreted to say that under Chinese law, plaintiff would be called upon to prove the exact sum he received.

Mr. Home—In that case, I will increase the claim to Tls. 500,000, and then there will be no need for the evidence.

The Magistrate insisted that this evidence must be given.

Mr. Home—We admit that we received Tls. 230,000.

Mr. Browett—You may have received considerably more.

Mr. Home—You don't allege that we did.

Mr. Garstin—Do you want him to prove that he has not received more than that sum?

Mr. Browett—He has got to prove that he did receive that sum, and under what circumstances.

Mr. Home—You might as well ask a man who has pleaded guilty to a crime to go into the box and prove his guilt. Supposing we had received all the money except one tael, would the Court say it would not give judge-

ment until we had proved the acknowledged receipt of Tls. 499,999?

The Magistrate repeated that this evidence must be given, and the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next.

Shanghai, Nov. 28.

Before Mr. KWAN (Magistrate), and Mr. GARSTIN (British Assessor).

THE WATTIE CASE.

In the matter of James Alexander Wattie (by his Attorney, Charles Albert Rievely) plaintiff, and Tai Chia-pao defendant.

Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. H. Browett appeared for the defendant, and Mr. M. Hughes on behalf of the trustee in bankruptcy.

The sitting was given over practically to argument. Mr. Home said that he was asking to give evidence as to the arrangement of paragraph 28 in his petition. By deed they had released Tai Chia-pao of Tls. 232,000 of his indebtedness to the plaintiff. Of the total amount of five lakhs paid to Pow Kong on his promissory note, the sum of Tls. 250,000 was paid over by Pow Kong to the Ningpo Commercial Bank, and in getting the advance of Tls. 494,000 from the China Mutual Life Insurance Company Pow Kong had obtained from the Ningpo Commercial Bank thirty-eight title deeds and one lease native orders for two and a half lakhs. On these documents the Court had given a finding. Of this money received by this man two and a half lakhs were handed by him to the Ningpo Commercial Bank.

Mr. Browett said that in these circumstances he submitted that so far as his client was concerned the promissory note was finished. It released his client from all liability on the promissory note.

Again addressing the Court Mr. Home said that it did not release the defendant from liability, and after further argument the magistrate decided that the plaintiff must bring evidence to prove the signatories to the title deeds, etc.

Mr. Rievely then gave evidence as to the valuation of the land for which the title deeds were issued and the Court adjourned until Monday to enable Mr. Home to call his evidence.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

Mr. Home addressing the Court said that the manager, or the late manager of the Ningpo Commercial Bank was present and he would prove his chop to the deed which was put in last time. The real knowledge of the facts, however, were in the possession of the sub-manager of the Bank who on behalf of the Bank conducted the business with Tai Chia-pao, and he would be called as a witness.

The Manager of the Ningpo Commercial Bank said that he knew the deed produced and he affixed the chop.

Replying to Mr. Browett the witness said that in June, 1910, he was also the Manager of the Yuen Fung-chen Bank.

Replying to the Court the witness said that he was not aware of any transaction with the China Mutual

Life Insurance Co. in regard to a certain mortgage.

The sub-manager of the Ningpo Commercial Bank was next called. He stated that the Ningpo Commercial Bank raised a loan of two and a half lakhs. Certain papers were handed to Tai Chia-pao including a lease, thirty-eight title deeds and bank orders to the value of two and a half lakhs. Tai Chia-pao after handing over the money was given Tls. 125,000 by the witness to pay to the China Mutual. He could not say, however, whether Tai Chia-pao paid over the money. By the deed produced the Bank promised to pay the China Mutual Tls. 230,000 for certain title deeds. This sum was promised to the China Mutual because they had not received the sum of Tls. 125,000.

Replying to Mr. Browett the witness said that he had nothing to do with, and was not connected with, the Yuen Fung-chen Bank. With regard to the loan for the Bank he first approached Tai Chia-pao. The eighteen title deeds received back from the China Mutual were given back to the Ningpo Commercial Bank as they were not in order. The deeds were the property of clients who had pledged them to the Bank.

At this stage Mr. Home interjected and said that Mr. Browett's cross-examination was off the point, and he was wasting the time of the Court.

The Magistrate, however, ruled in favour of Mr. Browett and the latter continuing, the witness said that he asked for the bank orders back from the China Mutual because they were given by the Ningpo Commercial Bank. With regard to the order for Tls. 50,000 on another bank, he did not name particularly that bank order. Witness had a list of the thirty-eight title deeds which they handed over to Tai Chia-pao for the China Mutual, but it was at the Bank.

Mr. Browett—Then I ask that this witness bring this list into Court.

This led to a controversy between Mr. Home and Mr. Browett and the latter in reply to Mr. Home said that he wished to check the list.

Continuing the witness said that Tai Chia-pao had never had any dealings before with the Ningpo Commercial Bank. The Bank approached him for this business because he was known as the compradore of the Cathay Trust. When the time expired for the payment of the loan the witness handed Tai Chia-pao Tls. 125,000 to obtain an extension and he succeeded in obtaining ten days extra for payment. Tai Chia-pao said that he would cash the orders for Tls. 125,000 and hand over the cash to the China Mutual.

The native bank orders each for Tls. 50,000 received from the China Mutual were presented for payment on the day named, but this was refused, as the Ningpo Bank had stopped payment. When the idea of raising a loan was suggested by the Bank, they thought of Tai Chia-pao, he being the compradore of the Cathay Trust. The Bank at first required three lakhs. When the thirty-eight deeds were given over to Tai Chia-pao the latter was

told that they represented property worth five lakhs.

Mr. Browett—Do you know that the property has been valued by Mr. Rievely at only Tls. 180,000?—He can have his own valuation.

In conclusion the witness said that the criminal proceedings instituted against Mr. Browett's client were withdrawn. For the protection of their reputation they threw Tai Chia-pao aside and dealt with the China Mutual themselves.

Mr. Home said that this was all the evidence on this point.

Mr. Hughes made an application for bail on behalf of Cheng Yeh-ching, but Mr. Garstin said that the security would have to be very substantial.

Replying to Mr. Home, the Assessor said that the other defendants had not yet been secured.

The case was adjourned until Friday.

NEWSPAPERS AND POPULAR FEELING.

ANOTHER SHANTUNG ROAD DISTURBANCE.

The somewhat boisterous style of press censorship indulged in by the native crowds awaiting news of the war with lively interest outside the newspaper offices in Shantung Road led to further disturbances on Friday evening. This time trouble was caused by the publication of an express message announcing an Imperialist victory at Hanyang. The crowd seems to have doubted the authenticity of the report and a section of the people proceeded to make their presence felt at one or two offices from which satisfactory explanations of the message were not forthcoming. The result was that considerable damage was done at the offices of the "Sun Pao" and the "Shen Wan-pao," but order was restored on the appearance of two foreign policemen and Sikh and Chinese constables.

Eight arrests were made, and the delinquents, who were chiefly young clerks and apprentices, appeared at the Mixed Court on Saturday morning charged with being concerned together in creating a disturbance at the office of the "Sun Pao," 158 Shantung Road, and with doing damage there to the extent of \$120.

It was stated that the defendants, led by one of the chiefs of a native Bank, went into the office and caused trouble over the publication of a telegram, the leader ultimately inciting the others to break up the furniture. They had started to break up the furniture and fittings when they were arrested.

A warrant for the arrest of the leader was applied for, and granted. The defendants were remanded for a week, being released on bail of \$15 each.

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

Before Mr. KWAN (Magistrate), and Mr. GARSTIN (British Assessor).

A BIG HAUL.

An ex-policeman, Wong Nyoh-tsing by name, was charged with burglariously breaking into and entering the dwelling

house of Captain Hilton Johnson No. 21 Carter Road, between twelve midnight and six o'clock on the morning of December 21 and stealing therefrom twenty-three articles of silver.

Det. Rye said that accused had been arrested in the French Concession in an attempt to pawn some silver. When questioned, he said that he had stolen it in Hankow, but in the French Mixed Court witness identified the property as answering to the description of some which had been stolen from the house of Capt. Hilton Johnson.

Capt. Hilton Johnson said that he had known the accused for ten years, and for two years he lived in his house as his orderly. He was dismissed about a year ago for continuous gambling in the house. The accused had entered by breaking a window. He had then wrenched open a door and then a second door, and had opened a third with a key. The total value of the property stolen was about \$800.

It is understood that while part of the property was recovered in the French Concession, the remainder had been concealed in a field within a mile of the house where it was stolen.

Sentence of twenty months' imprisonment with expulsion was passed.

A CASE FROM THE YAMEN.

An interesting case was heard at the beginning of the week, when Za Kadong, accountant, who was employed by the ex-Taotai Tsai Nai-huang, was charged with having illegally withdrawn a sum of Tls. 17,000 belonging to the ex-Taotai, from the Ching Hsun Bank. The complainant in this case was Tsai Sho-man, brother of the ex-Taotai, and the accused was defended by Mr. J. E. Salmon. The case was brought up on a Chinese petition.

When the case came into Court, Mr. Salmon said that in a previous case the complainant had claimed to be a British subject, so that this could not now be an ordinary Chinese civil case.

The complainant said that he was simply acting as the agent in this matter, so that it could be heard as an ordinary civil case.

The Assessor intimated that if anything it seemed as if a crime had been committed, so the Court would investigate it as such. The charge sheet was accordingly marked as a criminal case.

Mr. Salmon asked in what capacity the complainant was suing. The ex-Taotai had left Shanghai under very peculiar circumstances, and if there had been such money belonging to him in the bank he could easily have withdrawn it when he was here. The complainant in his petition had made some mis-statements. He had alleged that this man was his own accountant, and he had made it appear that the money belonged to him.

The Assessor said they would investigate the case, but it would be better that the ex-Taotai should appear to prosecute.

The complainant gave evidence, and, asked where the ex-Taotai was, stated that he was in the Straits Settlements. Mr. Salmon asked what part of the Straits he was in, but witness objected

to answering the question, and his objection was sustained by the Assessor.

It was finally decided that the accused should be released on bail.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

SHANGHAI SOCIETY'S REPORT.

The following is the Report for November of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

1. On November 7, before Mr. Jamieson, American Assessor, Maw Ah-tong, proprietor of Foh Dah Livery Stables, 56 Hankow Road, was charged with cruelly illtreating a pony by withholding food from it thereby keeping it in a state of starvation and causing it unnecessary suffering on the 6th instant. Dr. Hobbs certified it as being a disgraceful case of absolute starvation and the animal to be totally unfit for any kind of work. Sentence: pony to be destroyed and owner to pay costs.

2. On the same date and before the same Assessor, Wong Ah-zee, livery stable proprietor, 851 Manila Road, was charged with cruelly illtreating a bay pony by withholding food from it, thereby keeping it in a state of starvation and causing it unnecessary suffering on the 6th instant.

The Veterinary Surgeon certified it as being in the last stages of starvation and totally unfit for any work. Sentence: Animal to be destroyed and owner to pay costs.

3. On November 10, before Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, Wong Ah-kee, mafoo, in the employ of Ny Yungling livery stables, 39 Jessfield Road, was charged with cruelly illtreating a grey China pony by working it attached to a licensed carriage on the Jessfield Road whilst in a very weak and underfed condition on the 9th instant.

Certified unfit for work by Dr. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S. Sentence: Fined \$5 and pony sent to S. S. P. C. A. stables for treatment at owner's expense.

4. The owner of a pony was summoned before his Consul for cruelly illtreating the pony by causing it to be worked attached to a carriage on the Boone Road at 7.45 a.m. on October 28 whilst suffering from two large suppurating sores on the off shoulder.

Certified unfit by Dr. Hobbs. Fined \$3, charge sheet endorsed "not to be published."

5. On November 27, a mafoo named Sung Ah-ze in the employ of Hung Yen livery stable, 280 Honan Road, was charged with cruelly illtreating a brown mare, by working it attached to a carriage on the Bubbling Well Road whilst in an exhausted condition at 4.30 p.m. on the 26th instant.

Certified by Dr. Hobbs. Fined \$10 and costs, pony sent to S. S. P. C. A. stables for treatment at owner's expense.

LOST SIXTY-ONE POUNDS.

THROUGH DYSENTERY AND MALARIA.

BURMA POLICE INSPECTOR REGAINS
WEIGHT AND HEALTH BY THE

USE OF

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"After a wearisome spell of Dysentery in the Rangoon Hospital in 1905 I was discharged broken in health and spirit, an easy prey to the Malaria and Dyspepsia which followed," recently remarked Inspector Bruneden, of the Syriam Oil Works Police, Burma. "I suffered greatly from these maladies and from excruciating

HEAD AND BACK PAINS.

My ill-health extended over four years, and during that period I lost 4 stone 5 lbs. in weight.

"Excessive nausea followed any solid food, even light liquid diet set up agonising pains between my shoulder blades as if I were being

STABBED WITH A KNIFE.

"My sleep was broken; my heart palpitated in a most alarming fashion, and the least exertion left me breathless; dreadful headaches prostrated me for days.

"I had reached such a critical stage of ill-health that I was seriously considering the advisability of resigning my position in order to return home when

MY DOCTOR ADVISED ME

to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon after that this course of action became quite unnecessary because a most noticeable improvement became apparent in my health. After taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for only a short time my appetite revived, my sleep became sound and restful, I felt more cheerful than I had done for months. With further supplies of the Pills both headaches and back pains vanished, and I derived the utmost benefit from my food.

"It is some time now since I discontinued taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; my excellent health is a proof of the way in which they built me up. I can truthfully say that I am in the 'pink of condition,' fit to stand the strain of many hardships which were impossible before."

By rapidly building up the system with new, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have proved of inestimable value to thousands of sufferers like Inspector Bruneden in all parts of the world. They are a proved remedy of over twenty years' reputation for Malaria, Digestive troubles, Anaemia and its symptoms, Rheumatism, Eczema, Skin complaints, and the disorders of women. Sold by medicine vendors everywhere, and by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 84 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, post free.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. **TOURANE**, Dec. 1.—For Hongkong—Dr. and Mrs. Cole and child, Mrs. Twomey, Mrs. Kiko, Miss Weighmann, Revs. P. Etellen and P. Puech, Capt. Jarrod, Messrs. E. W. Bauckham, A. Le Breton, Soye, L. Wilson, R. C. Adams, Nagashima, James Anderson, C. J. Beacham, Ch. R. Scott, O. Struckmeyer, F. Janssens, Mumezaki, Kitomara, and Tsang-hozi For Saigon—Mrs. Simada Ymo, Messrs. P. Crochet, G. Camus, A. Larane, and Jouvier. For Singapore—Mrs. R. Wilson and children, Mrs. H. Elias, Mrs. M. H. Sassoon, and B. Johnson. For Marseilles—Dr. and Mrs. Van Raemdonck, Mr. and Mrs. Lechanteur and child, Mr. and Mrs. Urbain and child, Messrs. H. Poullain, Boccheciampe, L. Graindorge, P. Raes, L. Lambert, D. Lizin, L. Lentz, J. Hanffel, Ernst Hamelius, J. Madier, Y. Grogne, C. Quintec, C. Favreau, J. P. Anthoin, F. le Cadenec, and A. Corvez.

Per str. **YAMAGUCHI MARU**, Dec. 1.—For Kobe—Mr. Nakajima.

Per str. **HITACHI MARU**, Dec. 1.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. E. Petersen, Mr. Mrs., and Misses (2) de Young, Messrs. J. Patel, J. Nevada, and Th. Fenton. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. R. de Priele de Nippe. For London—Mr. Y. Wieland.

Per str. **RIAZAN**, Dec. 1.—For Vladivostok—Mr. and Mrs. Gelsions and four children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hassler, Messrs. J. O'chrane, G. Voss, L. Angeel, P. Danielsen, and S. Sund. For Nagasaki—Capt. W. E. Kent.

Per str. **TUCKWO**, Dec. 1.—For Wuhu—Mrs. McCarthy, and Mr. E. J. Lee. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Symonds, Messrs. Overin and Caines.

Per str. **KIANGTEEN**, Dec. 2.—For Ningpo—Mr. Macfarlane.

Per str. **KOSAI MARU**, Dec. 2.—For Nagasaki—Mrs. Buff, Messrs. C. E. Darwent, Z. Hiraoka, R. Umogi, K. Nishiwada, and T. Yamamoto. For Kobe—Messrs. T. Handa and H. Tamura. For San Francisco—Mr. A. Haemmer.

Per str. **KOBE MARU**, Dec. 3.—For Tairen—Mr. and Mrs. Lefrane, Messrs. Von Appen, Schwerber, Jones, Cheyne, Sautwerber, Lanenstein, Fred. Lorphien, Kunde, Watson, Ruter, Israel, Lust, Ronneberg, Schmemmann, D. W. Tratman, Jacks, and T. Sonoda.

Per str. **CHOYBANG**, Dec. 3.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, and Mr. W. Drude.

Per str. **ANHUI**, Dec. 3.—For Amoy—Mrs. Chapman, Misses (2) Sullivan. For Hongkong—Mrs. Swire, Mrs. Lee Jones, Miss Morris, Messrs. G. Warren Swire, and C. G. Harrison Hunt, and Art. Eng. Buch, &c.

Per str. **KAPING**, Dec. 2.—For Chinwangtao—Mr. and Mrs. Darieux Y. T. Woo. For Tientsin—Rev. Charles Killie, and Mr. A. C. Hekman. For Peking—Mr. F. N. Dressing.

Per str. **POYANG**, Dec. 2.—For Hankow—Mrs. Pack, and Mrs. Kirk and child.

Per str. **ADMIRAL VON TIEPITZ**, Dec. 3.—For Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. Kirg Kee, Mr. and Mrs. Sun Den-lee, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hoeft, Dr. Johnson, Messrs. L. Block, O. Nasauer, Kretschmar, F. Schnook, Schuetter, Ku, and Ding Yuen-shan. For Chefoo—Mr. W. Henderson. For Dalny—Mr. Otto Ritthausen.

Per str. **CHIYO MARU**, Nov. 4.—For Nagasaki, etc.—Mrs. T. J. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Fitzipios, Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Hooker and two children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenthal and son, Mrs. J. Chard, Miss E. Visgo, Messrs. L. Canova, S. Matsumoto, E. Schultz, Matsumoto, H. Ozaki, H. W. Denison, R. W. Irwin, Z. Martoh, B. Shaisin, K. Dembitski, J. Kronglaff, W. T. Bryant, H. Hurihara, S. Haraguchi, and M. Goyo.

Per str. **HSIN PEKING**, Dec. 4.—For Ningpo—Mrs. Moscar.

Per str. **HAINGCHI**, Dec. 5.—For Tientsin—Messrs. Ko and Yang.

Per str. **HSINYU**, Dec. 5.—For Foochow—Mrs. L. Pearl Boggs, Messrs. J. E. Gresson, and A. E. Lockyer.

Per str. **ASSAYE**, Dec. 5.—For New York, via Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. McAmmond, and Miss Switzer. For New York via London—Miss Ray. For London—Miss Laurence, Messrs. K. Watson, Lewis Hunter, and P. Alderton. For Marseilles—Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Denham and child, Dr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, Dr. W. E. Smith, and Mr. H. A. Cooper. For Brindisi—Mr. C. B. Clark. For Auckland, via Colombo—Rev. C. E. Beecroft. For Bombay—Mr. A. R. Afshar. For Singapore—Mr. M. M. Rashti. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. Beer, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Fontaine, Mr. and Mrs. Everett, Messrs. F. B. K. Hunt, H. Hanson, C. Mancini, L. E. Pinkham, and E. Kadoorie.

Per str. **KLEIST**, Dec. 5.—For Nagasaki—H. J. Manley. For Yokohama—Mr. Van Dongen.

Per str. **EMPEROR OF JAPAN**, Dec. 5.—For New York—Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Lindstrom. For Toronto, Ont.—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. P. Jolliffe and two children. For Yokohama—Miss Ettie Hegt. For Kobe—Mr. F. B. Marshall.

Per str. **FENGTIEN**, Dec. 5.—For Weihaiwei—Dr. and Mrs. Marsh and child, and Mr. E. O. Kelly. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Tielcke, and Mr. M. G. Dringuer.

Per str. **KOONSHING**, Dec. 5.—For Tientsin—Sgt. Small.

Per str. **SUIWO**, Dec. 5.—For Chinwangtao—Mr. F. C. Mathiesen. For Nanking—Mr. R. F. Waters. For Wuhu—Mr. John Bruce. For Kiangkiang—Mrs. J. M. Moorhead and child, and Miss M. Johnston. For Hankow—Mrs. Wulff, Miss Shastin, Sisters A. Gil, C. Martinoga, L. Zanin, C. Folli, C. Padarri, and A. Maggioni, Bishop Banister, Messrs. J. P. Jameson, R. Bandinel, N. J. Petroff, G. L.

White, and Corsaine, and Master Shastin.

Per str. **KASUGA MARU**, Dec. 5.—For Nagasaki—Mr. J. Maejima. For Moji—Mr. M. Ogino. For Kobe—Messrs. Hoffmann, Schaner, and T. Katsuki, and Master W. Bower. For Yokohama—Dr. N. Arigo, Messrs. K. P. Swensen, S. Mayumi, and S. Yoshimoto.

Per str. **ORIENTAL**, Nov. 6.—For Yokohama—Mr. K. J. McEuen.

Per str. **HSINYU**, Dec. 6.—For Foochow—Messrs. J. K. Brand and F. G. Henke.

Per str. **KINLING**, Dec. 6.—For Nanking—Mrs. Goffe and child, Mrs. Andrews and child, Miss Byrne, Rev. C. S. Minty, Messrs. F. Hobbe, B. T. Boothby, Gregorieff, and Dick.

INWARD.

Per str. **HSINYU**, Nov. 30.—From Foochow—Messrs. Young and Bulloch.

Per str. **KOBE MARU**, Dec. 1.—From Tairen—Messrs. R. Bandinel, R. Ellenberg, Antypas, and Mleinassky.

Per str. **HANGCHOW**, Dec. 1.—From Amoy—Mr. Ang Huan-un.

Per str. **TUCKWO**, Dec. 1.—From Hankow—Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Marriott.

Per str. **CHIYO MARU**, Dec. 1.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. McDowell, Misses H. Clark and D. McKie, Messrs. J. Espina, C. Mancini, P. Mojika, and Touro.

Per str. **KASUGA MARU**, Dec. 2.—From Japan—Mrs. B. T. Jones, Mrs. G. R. Douglas, Mrs. A. Y. Turner, Count and Countess Des Isnard, Messrs. E. A. Beecroft, W. Schutter, Wm. L. Groat, and Marie L. Cluzean.

Per str. **KIANGTEEN**, Dec. 2.—From Ningpo—Mr. Georg Rounberg.

Per str. **CHANGON**, Dec. 2.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. De Hees, Mrs. Boyack and three children, Messrs. F. McLeavy, A. Mosatoff, and M. I. Isaac.

Per str. **MEILEE**, Dec. 2.—From Hankow—Mrs. Kisser and Schulze, Messrs. Secker, Wolff, and Wiesner.

Per str. **POYANG**, Dec. 2.—From Hankow—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Fontaine, Messrs. Christopherson Veir, Sherman, Shields, Thomas, and Morton.

Per str. **KOONSHING**, Dec. 2.—From Tientsin—Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. L. Keed, Mr. and Mrs. Blom, Mr. and Mrs. Everett, Mrs. Wong Hai-yui, Messrs. H. T. Foord, K. Herbert, and P. Findlay. From Weihaiwei—Mr., Mrs., and Master Beer, Messrs. Stewart, Q. Hayder, C. Hayder, C. Large, J. Martin, D. and E. Judah, C. Lloyd, H. and W. Johns, I. Rosenfeld, Simpson, Cumming, A. F. and C. Chambers, V. and C. Armistead.

Per str. **ROON**, Dec. 2.—From Yokohama—Mrs. M. Marshall, Capt. Myhre, and Mr. S. Hanael. From Kobe—Mrs. L. Camera, Mr. and Mrs. de Voss, and Mr. C. H. Marshall. From Nagasaki—Misses Saku Kawaguchi and child, Katsu Yamamoto, Snidize Yamamoto, Ose Nakamura, Shun Hirano, and Soue Jataishi, Messrs. P. D. Weeks, G. W. Theodore, G. Yamamoto, I. Makuo, and Yzeno Nishaku.

Per str. KLEIST, Dec. 3.—From Southampton—Mrs. Moorhead, Misses Marg. Johnston, A. Clifton, and D. Springthorpe, and F. N. Broughton. From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pfutzenreuter, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Krienzo, Misses Hana Suter, Ella Riechert, and E. Fleming, and Mr. Minarolo Germain. From Bremen—Maria Larsson. From Antwerp—Mr. R. Burus. From Singapore—Messrs. J. W. Gande and F. Bosch, From Hongkong—Mrs. D. M. Nissin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Feigen, Messrs. James Kerfoot, A. G. Gubbay, H. F. Mardling, C. von Dongen, and S. Shanbaum.

Per str. ORIENTAL, Dec. 3.—From Japan—Mr. and Mrs. da Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Furst, Mrs. Nakajima, Miss Schenck, Surgeon J. Glaiter, R.N., Messrs. J. Knox, E. O. Brownlow, F. D. Church, M. Clark, O. Staeger, E. S. Richards, Devin, Sakazaki, S. Tani, and K. E. Fearnley.

Per str. LIANGCHOW, Dec. 3.—From Newchwang and Daloy—Capt. and Mrs. Partridge and two children.

Per str. FENGTEIEN, Dec. 3.—From Tientsin—Misses Lawrence, and F. Gillison (2), Messrs. L. E. Pinkham and F. Mathiesen, Masters H. and C. Hunt, G. Gellison, H. Shaw, W. Bower, Baigny, A. Mancell, Sullivan, A. Clapp, R. Frost, C. and F. Dunstan, C. Neilson, Erskine, Beslis, Sharlin, Such, Carsens, McFarlane, and G. F. Lloyd.

Per str. HANGSANG, Dec. 3.—From Swatow—Messrs. Y. Yeh-heen and Yong Yat-chen.

Per str. CHENAN, Dec. 4.—From Hongkong—Mrs. Hewitt, Bishop Baniester, and Rev. R. Goodchild.

Per str. TAKSANG, Dec. 4.—From Tsingtao—Mrs. Sheng, Capt. Pfeiffer, Messrs. Von Rennigen, Chang, F. W. Sutterle, G. Lienung, and Y. Lui.

Per str. SUWU, Dec. 4.—From Hankow—Messrs. Pramann and V. naturne. From Kinkiang—Capt. Geo. Payne, and Mr. Forrester. From Wuhu—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown and Dr. J. Butchart.

Per str. KWANGPING, Dec. 4.—From Chinwangtao—Capt. Budgen.

Per str. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Dec. 5.—From Hongkong—Mrs. J. Carleton, Messrs. A. C. Grayatt, Geo. Harling, W. H. Marke, and F. L. Robbins.

Per str. SAIKIO MARU, Dec. 5.—From Tairen—Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Marshall and children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Davies and children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mollitor and children, Miss E. Leslie, Messrs. A. Greilhammer, H. C. Davis, G. Finch, W. H. Burt, Ludz W. B. Clayton, R. I. Fearon, and Lion.

Per str. YOHOW, Dec. 5.—From Daloy and Chefoo—Mrs. May, and Mr. Whiting.

Per str. PALAWAN, Dec. 6.—From Tsingtao—Mr. O. E. Richardson.

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Messrs. Jean Rodec and Von Wittenberg. From Chefoo—Messrs. Bowen and F. A. Tedestong.

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Per str. HSINMING, Dec. 6.—From Tientsin—Mrs. and Miss Wetland, Capt. Blethen, and Mr. Hams.

Per str. HSIN PEKING, Dec. 6.—From Ningpo—Capt. Lennox, Messrs. B. Tisdall and Maingon.

Per str. KUTSANG, Dec. 6.—From Calcutta via Ports—Capt. C. B. Tweedy, Lieut. Booth, Messrs. Angus and D'Almeida e Castro.

Per str. MONTAGLE, Dec. 7.—From Vancouver—Mr., Mrs. R. J., and Miss Jean Smith and child, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Rist, Misses M. F. Parmenter, E. Kearney, E. Jewell, and E. M. Bradley, Messrs. H. L. Norris and Oorah.

Per str. HAEAN, Dec. 7.—From Foochow—Messrs. J. H. Geddart and F. S. Brockmann.

Per str. KIANGTEEN, Dec. 7.—From Ningpo—Rev. G. B. Berry.

Per str. LOONOWO, Dec. 7.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Althaus, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Sawdon, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd and child, Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. and Misses (2) Lingle, Lybarger, Edwards, Borg, McCubbins, Brethorst, Manning, and Jones, Messrs. Pollboy, Lawrence, Berlüger, Golikoff, Voigt, Denison, and K. x. From Chinkiang—Mr. A. Drachenfels.

Per str. HSIN PEKING, Dec. 6.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Mo-car.

Per str. MONTAGLE, Dec. 7.—From Hongkong—Messrs. G. A. Darby and W. H. Pierce.

Per str. SAIKIO MARU, Dec. 7.—From Tairen—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lawrence, Messrs. Buhme, Dentler, E. Broadrick, and G. Harling.

Per str. LIANGCHOW, Dec. 7.—From Chefoo—Messrs. Tetzay, Roerio, and Master Logan.

Per str. KWANGCHI, Dec. 7.—From Wenchow—Mr. Friderici.

Per str. KIANGTEEN, Dec. 7.—From Ningpo—Mr. L. H. Maingon.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JAESCHKE, Dec. 6.—From Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. J. Marnitz, Miss E. Fleming and H. Feld, Messrs. N. L. Yih, Chang, and Orpen.

Per str. KWANGPING, Dec. 7.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pfutzenreuter and child, and Miss E. Springthorpe.

Per str. HANGSANG, Dec. 8.—From Swatow—Mr. Wong Li-mar. For Hongkong—Mr. Geo. Hunter.

Per str. CHENAN, Dec. 8.—From Swatow—Mr. F. D. Cheshire. For Hongkong—Messrs. A. E. Fearnley and B. Markham.

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Sept. 1, 1910

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The Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital beg to notify to the public that patients will be admitted to the above institution at the following rates, which includes Doctor's attendance and medicine:—

For X-Ray examinations the charge to Patients less than ten days in Hospital will be Tls. 25; to private patients over ten days in Hospital Tls. 10.

1st Class.—Private Rooms with every possible comfort, Tls. 6 per day

2nd Class.—Six Patients in one ward, Tls. 3 per day.

3rd Class.—Ten Patients in one ward, Tls. 2 per day.

Rooms are reserved for 24—eight in each class—Female Patients.

Every patient on admission, must have a guarantee from some responsible person, who will be held liable for the payment of the bill, or make a cash deposit considered sufficient by the Sister admitting the patients.

Ten free beds of the third-class are reserved for Charity Patients, under arrangement with the Municipalities of Shanghai. Applications for admission on the charity list to be made to the Superintendent of the English Police, to the Secretary of the French Municipality, or the Lady Superior of the Hospital.

Indigent Patients, provided with tickets from any Consular or Municipal Official can obtain gratuitous advice and medicines at the Hospital, daily, at 8.30 a.m.

Visiting hours from 2.30 to 6.30 p.m. daily. No visits to Patients are permitted without reference to the Sister in charge of the office.

By order of the Governors.
P. F. LAVERS, Secretary.

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INVALIDS
and the
AGED.

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Oct Tu 2879

April 6, 1910.

SECTIONS OF THE HARBOUR.

- Upper Section A is between the southern side of the Kiangnan Arsenal Dock and the Pailien Creek.
- Upper Section B is between the Pailien Creek and the southern end of the Chinese Bund.
- Upper Section C is between the southern and northern ends of the Chinese Bund.
- 1 Northern end of Chinese Bund to upper end of lower Godown of Kinleeyuen Wharf.
 - 2 Upper end of lower Godown of Kinleeyuen Wharf to Yangkingpang Creek.
 - 3 Yangkingpang Creek to southern end of Examination Shed in front of Customs House.
 - 4 Southern end of Customs' Examination Shed to Peking Road Jetty.
 - 5 Peking Road Jetty to Old Dock.
 - 6 Old Dock to Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff.
 - 7 Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff to Old Ningpo Wharf.
 - 8 Old Ningpo Wharf to Birt's Wharf.
 - 9 Birt's Wharf to Shanghai Waterworks Intake.
 - 10 The Shanghai Waterworks Intake to Yangking Creek.
 - 11 Yangking Creek to Cosmopolitan Dock.
- Lower Section is from Cosmopolitan Dock to Tungkou Creek.

WHARVES, DOCKS, BUOYS, ETC
WITH THEIR ABBREVIATED DENOMINATIONS AND POSITIONS.

Vessels are anchored in Tiers in the Sections and lettered according to their position, thus:—

USA—Upper section A. USC—Upper section C. S—Shanghai Side. P—Footung Side
USB—Upper section B. LS—Lower section. C—Cosmopolitan. BP—Black Point

KNW	Kiangnan Arsenal Wf.	USA. S	CMCW	Ch. Merchants' Central Wf.	58. S
KNAD	Kiangnan Arsenal Dk.	USA. S	OD	Old Dock	65. S
CBCW	China Brick Co.'s Wf.	USB. P	SDECJ	S. Dock & Eng. Co.'s Jetty	65. P
NMTW	Nanmatou Wharf	USB. P	Ht's W	Hunt's Wharf	65. S
TKDUW	Tungkadu Upper Wf.	USC. P	SHW	Sha. & Hongkew Wf.	64.75. S
TKDD	Tungkadu Dock	USC. P	CMLW	Chi. Merchants' Lower Wf.	78. S
TKDDW	Tungkadu Dock Wf.	USC. P	ONW	Old Ningpo Wharf	74.85. S
TKDLW	Tungkadu Lower Wf.	USC. P	WSW	Wayside Wharf	88. S
MCKPW	Melchers Chang'pang Wf.	USC. P	JNJ	Japanese Naval Jetty	88. P
LPDW	Leopadu Wharf	USC. P	PWW	Pootung Wf. W. (Jardine's)	98. P
CERW	Chi. Eastern R. Co.'s Wf.	USC. P	PWE	Pootung W. E. (Jardine's)	98. P
YKDW	Yangkadu Wharf	USC. P	ND	New Dock	98. P
WTW	Watung Wharf	LS. P	NDW	New Dock Wharf	98. P
MLNDW	Melchers Lainidu Wf.	LS. P	CMEW	China Merchants' E. Wf.	LS. P
KLYW	Kinleeyuen Wharf	1&2S. S	YWGW	Yangtze W. & Godown Wf.	LS. P
KLYB	Kinleeyuen Buoy	1&2S. S	CEMCW	Chi. Engineering & M. W.	S. P
CNCW	China Navig. Co.'s Wf.	2S. S	AKOW	Arnhold, Karberg Oil Wf.	S. P
CNCB	China Navig. Co.'s Rys	2S. S	OSCW	Ocean Steamship Co. Wf.	108. P
CNPW	Ch. Nav. Co.'s Footung Wf.	2S. P	MBKW	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Wf.	118. P
CANW	Compagnie Asiatique Wf.	2S. S	RDOW	Royal Dutch Oil Wharf	118. P
NGLB	North German Lloyd Buoy	2S. C	Int. D	International Dock	118. P
MMB	Messageries Maritimes B.	2S. C	Int. DW	International Dock Wf.	118. P
P&OB1	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Buoy 1.	8S. C	Cos. D	Cosmopolitan Dock	118. P
PYB	Pootung Yard Buoy	8S. P	Cos. DW	Cosmopolitan Dock Wf.	118. P
BNB	British Naval Buoy	8S. C	SOCW	Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf	118. P
NYKW	Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wf.	6S. S	FL	Powder Limit below Black Point	
NW	Heard's Wharf	6S. S	Q	Quarantine Limit	

The Head and Stern Mooring Berths in the 6th, 7th, and 8th Sections are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., commencing from opposite the Old Dock.

HSMB 1	Shai. Dock & Eng. Co.	6S. C	HSMB 6	Ch. Merchants' S.N. Co.	74.85. C
HSMB 2	Indo-China S. N. Co.	64.75. C	HSMB 7	Hamburg-Amerika Linie	85. C
HSMB 3	Sh. & Hongkew Wf. Co.	78. C	HSMB 8	(Nippon Yusen Kaisha)	88. C
HSMB 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	78. C	HSMB 9	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	
HSMB 5	Ocean Steamship Co.	78. C		Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co.	85. C

SHANGHAI SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

POSITION OF TIME-BALL: Lat. 31° 14' 7" N.; Long. 121° 29' 103" E. or 8h. 5m. 66.7sec. E. of Greenwich.

READING OF THE BAROMETER.—At 4 p.m. signals indicating the Barometer reading as observed at Sicawei Observatory at 4 p.m. and reduced to 32" and to mean sea-level will be given in inches and tenths of an inch by omitting the 3 of 30 and 2 of 29 or 28. Examples:—025=30.25; 994=29.94; 898=28.98.

LOCAL TIME.—Shanghai mean time is reckoned from the 120th meridian 8h. 0m. 0sec. East of Greenwich.

TIME BALL.—The signal is a ball hoisted at the Semaphore, which is in connexion with the Sicawei Observatory; it is made daily as follows:—

The ball is hoisted half-mast at 11h. 45m. a.m., to the masthead at 11h. 50m. a.m., and drops for the first time at 11h. 55m. Shanghai mean time. The ball is immediately hoisted again to the masthead and drops a second time at noon.

If from whatever cause the time ball fails to drop, or drops at the wrong time, the numeral flag No. 0 will be hoisted at the masthead for one minute, and the noon signal will be tried. If the noon signal should also fail, the same flag will be again hoisted.

A time ball is also dropped at noon from the Customs' signal tower at Pootung Point simultaneously with the firing of a gun.

In addition to the signal given by the Time-Ball at noon, the exact China Coast time is given every night by the extinction of the four white lights of the time-signal tower on the French Bund.

The lights are shown about 2 minutes before the first extinction.

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Time of the 1st extinction:	8	55	0.0	Time of the 4th extinction:	8	58	0.0
" 2nd "	8	56	0.0	" 5th "	8	59	0.0
" 3rd "	8	57	0.0	" 6th "	9	0	0.0

In case of error or failure, a red light is shown, or preferably the two white lamps of the yard arm are lighted up during a few seconds to annul the wrong signal.—The signals are worked directly from Sicawei Observatory by electric apparatus.

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

Sec.	Name	Tons	Captain	Flag	Arr.	From	Consignees
OWSB	Australien	2900	Ailland	Fr	Dec 5	Hongkong, etc	M Maritimes
SOGW	Baron Oxley	2908	Bridger	Br	Dec 4	New York	Standard Oil Co
NYKW	Chikugo Maru	1598	Nagao	Jap	Dec 6	Japan	N Yusen Kaisha
MCKPW	Dai-an Maru	1211	Yokota	Jap	Dec 7	Japan	M B Kaisha
10 p	Ermack	1004	Coudaraki	Rus	Dec 4	Posiet	Selon
SHW	Esang	1152	Meyrick	Br	Dec 2	Dalny	J M & Co Ld
LPDW	Fushiki Maru	1140	Mita	Jap	Dec 6	Japan	Furukawa Mg Co
KLYW	Haean	837	Wallace	Chi	Dec 7	Foochow	C M S N Co
KLYW	Heinfung	1385	Miligan	Chi	Dec 7	Chefoo, T'ntsin	C M S N Co
KLYW	Hainkong	1282	Halkett	Chi	Dec 4	Amoy, Swatow	C M S N Co
CERCW	Hsingshun	908	Markusjen	Chi	Dec 4	Japan	Wallem & Co
KLYW	frene	828	Chill	Chi	Dec 4	Chefoo, T'ntsin	C M S N Co
USA	Kamor	849	Munes	Nor	Dec 7	Japan	M B Kaisha
WTW	Kansu	1143	Tuebben	Br	Dec 4	Amoy	B & Swire
YKDW	Kiangfoo	1488	Carison	Chi	Oct 30	Kiukiang	C M S N Co
Int D	Kiangshin	2101	Lundstrom	Chi	Nov 1	Hankow	C M S N Co
CMGW	Kiangkwan	1450	Krigast	Chi	Oct 30	Wuhu	C M S N Co
KLYW	Kiangyu	1490	Wade	Chi	Oct 26	Hankow	C M S N Co
YKDW	Kiangyung	1451	McArthur	Chi	Oct 21	Hankow	C M S N Co
OWSB	Kwangping	1245	Waggett	Br	Dec 1	Tientsin	Ch Eng & Mg Co
WTW	Liangchow	1515	Harder	Br	Dec 8	N'wang, Dalny	B & Swire
KND	Lifong	1727		Fr	June 2	Hankow	R Ackermann & Co
KND	Loon-ho	1550		Fr	July 1	Hankow	R Ackermann & Co
ONGW	Linan	1352	Williams	Br	Dec 6	Hongkong	B & Swire
CBFW	Loongmoon	1143	Noreler	Ger	Dec 7	Hongay	H-America Line
SHW	Loongwo	8388	Christie	Br	Dec 7	Hankow	J M & Co Ld
MLNDW	Meidah	1151	Mioning	Ger	Dec 8	Hankow	Melchers & Co
MLNDW	Meilee	1151	Eogelhart	Ger	Dec 2	Hankow	Melchers & Co
TKDD	Meishun						Melchers & Co
WTW	Newchwang	588	Ogan	Br	Dec 4	Hankow	B & Swire
8 p	Pacific	727	Petersen	Dan	Dec 3	Cruise	G-N Tel Co
P & OB	Palawan	2998	Peel	Br	Dec 6	Yokohama	P & O S N Co
AUSA	Pekin	1274		Br	Nov 30	Ningpo	B & Swire
LB	Roon	5043	Meiner	Ger	Dec 7	Japan	Melchers & Co
WTW	Shaohing	1307	Brown	Br	Dec 4	Swatow	B & Swire
CNWX	Shengking	1034	Cowan	Br	Dec 6	W, U'foo, T'ntsin	B & Swire
10 p	Siam	992	Binna	Br	Dec 7		A Petroleum Co
ONW	Sikiang	1015	Heifer	Ger	Dec 7	Kiaochou	H-America Line
YWGW	Sithonia	4239	Brehmer	Ger	Dec 7	Japan	H-America Line
8 p	Store Nordiske	579	Tofte	Dan	Nov 28	Cruise	G-N Tel Co
11 p	Suimow	1088	Herchoff	Ger	Nov 14	Kiaochou	H-America Line
USB	Tachi Maru	1278	M'tsumoto	Jap	Nov 29	Hankow	N Kisen Kaisha
LPDW	Talee Maru	1315	Miyata	Jap	Dec 7	Hankow	N Kisen Kaisha
VW	Tingsang	1045	Ritchie	Br	Nov 29	Kiaochou	J M & Co Ld
USB	Toosbin	578	Dohl	Chi	Dec 6	Japan	Too Chang S N Co
11 p	Toosui	878	Hassel	Chi	Dec 7	Ningpo	Too Chang S N Co
10 p	Ulv	886	Pedersen	Nor	Nov 27	Tientsin	Thoresen & Co
YPD	Varg	874	Braaud	Nor	Dec 1	Japan	
SHW	Wingang	1517	Liebman	Br	Nov 26	Swatow	J M & Co Ld
SHW	Wosang	1127	Smith	Br	Dec 7	K'chou, Dalny	J M & Co Ld
USA	Yuenkiang M	580	Ayabe	Br	Nov 21	Hankow	N Kisen Kaisha
Int DW	Yunnan	2414	Lerquier	Fr	Nov 14		M Maritimes

MEN-OF-WAR

No. & Sec	Name	Tons	Comder	Flag & Rating	Guns	Men	Date Arr	Where from
MMB	D'iberville	962		Fr t-g-b	8	118	Oct 30	
OWSB	Garrigueau	11420	Ueler	Ger cru	34	650	Nov 8	
10	Holland	8810		Dut cru	12	385	Nov 5	ava
B IX	K F Joseph I	3948	Czcoli	Aus cru	24	428	Nov 5	
OWSB	Kleber	750	Gouts	Fr cru	12	550	Nov 26	
NGLB	Leipzig	3200	Schroeder	Ger cru	10	286	Nov 17	Nanking
8 p	Makigumo			Jap t-d	...	...	Dec 8	
B I	Newcastle	4200	Hunt	Br cru	12	378	Nov 17	Nanking
10	Raintow		Mitchell	Am g-b	...	...	Nov 1	
OWSB	Saratoga	8150	Bispham	Am cru	25	...	Dec 5	
7 p	Shikinami	374		Jap t-d	...	...	Dec 8	
7 p	Toba			Jap t-b	...	...	Dec 4	Cruise
10 p	Teushima	3385		Jap cru	16	...	Dec 6	

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DEPARTURES.—Continued.

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 29	Dainichi Maru	1952	Nakamura	Jap	Dalny		Satoh Shokai
...	Taksang	877	McClure	Br	Kiaochou	General	J M & Co Ld
...	Walsby	1170	Holmwood	Br	Japan		J M & Co Ld
...	Gregory Apcar	2981	Belson	Br	Japan	do	E D Sassoon & Co
...	Ngankin	1719	Wavell	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
...	Kolya			Rus	Hankow		
...	Talee Maru	1315	Miyata	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kien Kaisha
...	Bombay Maru	3398	Hori	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
...	Saikio Maru	1645	Terada	Jap	Dalny	do	N Yuen Kaisha
...	Kanchow	1217	Mockman	Br	H'kong, C'ton	do	B & Swire
...	Luohow	1216	French	Br	Tientsin	do	B & Swire
...	Ichang	1228	Lewis	Br	Tientsin	do	B & Swire
...	Cape Breton	2501	Wilson	Br	Otow	do	Moller & Co
...	Anna	1017	Arntzen	Nor	Chefoo T'tsin	do	Ch Eng & Mgr Co
...	Kiangteen	1423	Rose	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
...	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
Dec 1	Hitachi Maru	4164	Yamawaki	Jap	Europe v H'kong	do	N Yuen Kaisha
...	Canton Maru	1997	Yoshihira	Jap	Tientsin	do	Satoh Shokai
...	Yamaguchi M	2056	Nishio	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
...	Kweilin	1073	Laver	Br	Wuhu	do	B & Swire
...	Yohyang Maru	2225	Takano	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kien Kaisha
...	Calohas	4279	Walker	Br	Japan	do	B & Swire
...	Hsinchang	1258	Hamblin	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
...	Shini Maru	1389	Nishiyama	Jap	Japan		Furukawa Mgr Co
...	Sishau	845	Sternberg	Rus	Japan		R Volunteer Fleet
...	Riasan	1982	Ausan	Rus	V'stok v N'saki	do	Agency V Fleet
...	Taki Maru	2129	Satow	Jap			Satoh Shokai
...	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
...	Hsin Peking	1727	Walker	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
...	Tourane	3104	Lancelin	Fr	Europe v H'kong	Mails, etc	M Maritimes
...	Titania			Ger	Hankow		
...	Tuckwo	2855	Baker	Br	H'kow & Ports	General	J M & Co Ld
...	Tatung	1882	S'merville	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
...	Tehhsing	937	Daily	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
...	Ko-ai Maru	1423	Abe	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
...	Chvetiao	730	Gowing	Chi	Hankow		Cu-toms
...	Kashing	1143	Puckett	Br	Tientsin	do	B & Swire
...	Kita Maru	1617	Yanaka	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
...	Joho Maru	899	Ozawa	Jap	Japan		M B Kaisha
...	Fukura Maru	1694	Ogawa	Jap			M B Kaisha
...	Kaiping	1805	Macfarlane	Br	T'tsin, C'wtao	do	Ch Eng & Mgr Co
...	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
...	Kiangteen	1423	Rose	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
...	Tafoo Maru	1758	Shioraka	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kien Kaisha
...	Dupleix	7580	Channon	Fr			
...	Anhui	1350	Harris	Br	A. S. H'kg, C'on	do	B & Swire
...	Foochow	1228	Vincent	Br	Hankow		B & Swire
...	Slavonia	2829	Selmer	Ger	Europe v H'kong	do	H-America Line
...	Nitaka			Jap	Hankow		
...	Choyang	1424	Courtney	Br	S. H'kg, C'ton	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Niseho Maru	917	Kitagawa	Jap	Japan		Furukawa Mgr Co
...	Manju Maru	1030	Yamamoto	Jap	Japan		Satoh Shokai
...	Kobe Maru	1623	Satoh	Jap	Dalny	do	N Yuen Kaisha
...	Feiching	980	Howie	Chi	Amoy, Swatow	do	C M S N Co
...	Kwanglee	1468	Pratt	Chi	H'kong & C'ton	do	C M S N Co
...	Hangchow	999	Byers	Br	H'kg, A'y, S'tow	do	B & Swire
...	Poyang	1892	Carnaghan	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
...	Ad. von Tirpitz	1199	Treumann	Ger	K C'foo, Dalay	do	H-America Line
...	Ad. Sveikio	248	Rosenfeldt	Rus	Vladivostok		
...	Jason	1135	Nil'en	Nor			Ch Eng & Mgr Co
...	Elax	2571	Milnor	Br	Hongkong		A Petroleum Co
...	Kasuga	7800		Jap			
...	Chiyo-da		Sakurano	Jap	Hankow		
...	Nigara	4119	Shan	Ger	S'foo v Japan	Original	Standard Oil Co
...	Alacrity	1700	Londes	Br	Hankow		
...	Daiya Maru	1735	Kabayashi	Jap	Hankow		Mitsu Bishi Co
...	Kiangping	1222	U'den	Chi	Japan		Tung Koa & Co
...	Newchwang	588	Cogan	Br			B & Swire
...	Shaoching	1307	Brown	Br	Hankow		B & Swire
...	Ningshao	1818	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	General	Ningshao S N Co
...	Hsin Peking	1724	Walker	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
...	Kasugi	1140	Kondo	Jap			
...	Tenoura Maru	7250	Nakayasu	Jap			Mitsu Bishi Co
...	Chiyo Maru	7250	Greene	Jap	San Francisco	do	Am Trading Co
...	Nanyang Maru	2225	Kinosbata	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kien Kaisha
...	Prometheus	3583	Williamson	Br	T'sin, D'y, C'po		B & Swire
...	Strathfillan			Br	Hankow		
...	Kleist	5127	Mans	Ger	Japan	do	Melchers & Co
...	Banca	5995	Porter	Br	Japan	do	P & O S N Co
...	Tor nan	942	Stroak	Chi	Chefoo	do	C M S N Co
...	Hsinchi	1835	Wilks	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
...	Kasuga Maru	2368	Swain	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
...	Chihli	1142	McGarity	Br	Wuhu	Sycee	B & Swire
...	Kalvan	1148	Davies	Br	Japan		B & Swire
...	Supply			Jap			
...	Koonshing	1333	Wright	Br	W'wei, Tientsin	General	J M & Co Ld
...	Fengtien	1073	Harris	Br	W'Ch'foo, T'sin	do	B & Swire
...	Hanyang	1385	Spink	Br	Japan		B & Swire
...	Takasan Maru	1380	Koizumi	Jap	Japan		M B Kaisha
...	Chiyo-da		Sakurano	Jap			
...	Chihoya		Norri	Jap			
...	Kiangteen	1423	Rose	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
...	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co

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